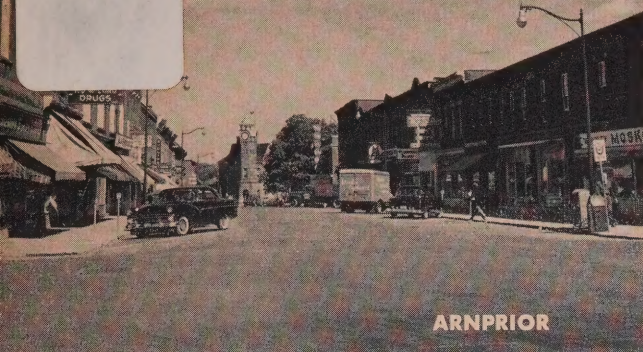


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ONTARIO

Government Services

VOL. 8

TORONTO, JANUARY 15, 1957

No. 1

Highways—

Extend Highway 401 West Of Toronto New Contracts Have Deadline Clause

EXTENSION of Highway No. 401 westerly from Highway No. 27 to intersect with Highway No. 10 south of Brampton is announced by Highways Minister James N. Allan. Tenders have been called for grading and structures on 6.6 miles of highway as the first step in completing No. 401 from Highway No. 27 westerly to connect with the London By-Pass at Eastwood, six miles east of Woodstock.

To ensure that work on the new contracts will be completed on time, the Department of Highways is putting a "liquidated damages" clause in the contracts. Mr. Allan explains this clause provides that, should the contractor fail to complete the work within a practical number of working days from the stipulated date of commencement, damages will be charged to him by the Department for every day that the work is overdue. In the case of the above contracts, liquidated damages will be charged at \$300 per day.

Mr. Allan says that the liquidated damages clause has been tried on an experimental basis and has been found satisfactory. In addition to sections of No. 401 and the Trans-Canada Highway section known as the Gap, which must be completed in 1960, the clause will also be applied on any contract which has an important relation to the Department's highway construction schedule. The amount of damages will vary with the value of the contract and other factors. It is expected that the new clause will have a salutary effect on contractors and enable the Department to keep work on schedule.

Work on the newest section of No. 401 will be completed at the earliest possible date to relieve the Queen Elizabeth Way of some of the ever-increasing traffic, the Minister of Highways states. It is expected that the section between Highways No. 27 and No. 10 can be opened late in 1958 and continuous calls for tenders will be made until the present gap of 70 miles on No. 401 is closed between the Toronto By-Pass and the London By-Pass. As each section of new highway is completed, it will be open to traffic.

"It is my intention that this important link in our highway system be done on schedule which will compare with the time required for any other work of similar type done on this continent," Mr. Allan says.

Ontario now has 221 miles of modern, dual-lane, controlled-access highway in the Queen Elizabeth Way, Highway No. 400 from Toronto to Barrie, and in the completed sections of Highway No. 401. In 1957 there will be 160 miles of Highway No. 401 in operation. Work on the remaining portions of No. 401 is all planned and will be started as soon as possible.

Mines—

Several Classes For Prospectors Held This Winter

Balance of the schedule of the free Prospectors Classes conducted each year by the Department of Mines have been announced by officials of the Department as follows: at Jamestown from January 14 to 19; at Dryden from January 28 to February 2; at Fort William from February 4 to 9; at Pembroke from February 11 to 16; and at Hamilton from March 11 to 16.

All the classes are conducted by Dr. W. D. Harding, geologist of the Mines Department, with the exception of those at Fort William which will be in charge of Dr. E. G. Pye, the Department's resident geologist at Port Arthur.

Other classes in this winter's schedule were held previously at Armstrong, Geraldton and Sault Ste. Marie.

Lands & Forests—

Additional Tree Nurseries For North Will Cut Expense And Risks Of Transport

A POLICY of establishing forest tree nurseries in each district throughout Northern Ontario has been announced by Minister of Lands and Forests, Clare E. Mapledoram.

"The production of these nurseries will be limited to one or two million trees at first, to supply the stock for each district," the Minister said. "The expense and risk of long distance transport of stock from the south will be reduced, and the damage to tender new growth—which sometimes is severe from late spring frosts—will be overcome."

Mr. Mapledoram pointed out that, as early as 1905, the Ontario Government and others had been inspired in the field of forestry by Dr. E. J. Zavitz, known as the "Father of Reforestation in Ontario," who is still with the Department.

"In 1908, largely through Dr. Zavitz's efforts, the Ontario Government established the first Provincial Forest Station, in Norfolk County near the village of St. Williams," Mr. Mapledoram said. "Its purpose was to grow trees from seed for distribution to private land-owners and, through demonstration plantations on the station, to show what could be accomplished."

"In those days, most farmers thought that the forest was a hindrance to growing other more valuable crops. To get across the idea that not only would trees stop drifting sand, but would produce a paying crop from waste land in the future, was no easy task."

"A venture of this sort needed the co-operation of local community leaders. In no part of this Province was more vigorous support found than in Simcoe County where, in 1922, was established the Provincial Forest Station at Midhurst. In the same year, still another station was begun at Orono."

(Continued on page 4)

Planning and Development—

Province Takes Immediate Action To Help Solve Refugee Problem

(Pictures on pages 2-3)

THE impact of the grave events that arose recently in Hungary could not but be felt in Ontario, and the response of this Province's Government to the tragic refugee problem was one of immediate action.

When it became evident that there was a mass exodus by Hungarians from communist tyranny, and following the Federal Government's announcement that this country was willing to accept all Hungarians wishing to come to Canada, the Ontario Government took immediate steps to welcome and take care of those coming to this Province.

This programme was entrusted to the Department of Planning and Development under its Minister, Hon. William M. Nickle, Q.C.

"Ontario will get things moving," declared Premier Leslie M. Frost. "We will bring these people over here—all who want to come—and we will see that they get a real start in new life." The Premier felt that Ontario's offer of a haven to the refugees was one way in which the people of the Province could strike a blow for freedom, and he called on industry and all citizens to help.

One of the first steps taken by Mr. Nickle was sending to Austria Mr. J. S. P. Armstrong, Agent General for Ontario in England, to survey the refugee situation. Shortly after, Premier Frost asked Mr. John Yaremko, M.P.P. for Bellwoods, and Mr. Joseph Bottlik, a representative of the Hungarian group in Toronto, to go to Europe and further study the situation.

As soon as transportation of Hungarian refugees to Ontario had been arranged with the Federal Government, Mr. Nickle announced the establishment of a reception centre in Toronto. Besides providing a shelter to them, the Provincial Government assumed to arrange for medical and nursing facilities and, promised Mr. Nickle, "every effort will be made to see to it that these new Canadians will be absorbed into our economy without delay and that employment will be made available to them as quickly as possible."

The official reception centre for Hungarians was established at 538 Jarvis Street in Toronto, but emergency accommodation has also been provided at the CNE Coliseum, the Convent of the Good Shepherd and in other places scattered around Toronto.

The reception phase of the programme has been handled with the co-operation of the Canadian Red Cross. Evacuees were met at the airport or the railway station by representatives of the Red Cross and taken to the Reception Centre for documentation, medical examination, provision of clothing, food and temporary housing accommodation.

(Continued on page 4)

LICENCE REQUIRED TO SELL, INSTALL GAS APPLIANCES

Gas appliance dealers and installers of gas appliances are now required to secure a licence from the Ontario Fuel Board, Board Chairman A. R. Crozier announces. The new regulation became effective on January 1st.

This measure is being taken to protect consumers against faulty installations of gas appliances, Mr. Crozier said. The regulation covering the licensing procedure was passed last month by the Ontario cabinet.

Dealers and installers of appliances have to register with the Ontario Fuel Board, and cost of the licence is \$10. Tags bearing the registered dealer's name have to be affixed to all pieces of gas equipment installed.

The Board has full powers to suspend licences and force out of business dealers and installers for infractions to the regulations.

WINTER ROAD MAINTENANCE IN ONTARIO RE



Winter maintenance equipment at Highways Dept. garage in Lambeth



Snow hedge near Orangeville keeps snow from drifting on highway

OVER 11,000 MILES OF ROADS KEPT OPEN BY HIGHLY MECHANIZED ORGANIZATION

AT THIS time of the year when winter's winds come to fill the highways with drifting snow or glaze the roads with sleet or freezing rain, winter maintenance crews of the Department of Highways have long been mobilized and often work around the clock in the worst of weather to keep open to traffic over 11,000 miles of King's Highways and secondary roads. Motorists can travel to almost any part of Ontario during the winter months except under the most adverse conditions, thanks to the Province-wide organization of the Department of Highways which endeavours to keep the roads open and the highways safe.

Before the first snow fell, the 18 districts of the Department had been linked with a 24-hour teletype service bringing in up-to-date reports on road conditions. Road patrols had been briefed, hundreds of pieces of road equipment had been assembled at strategic points, nearly 1,500 miles of snow fence had been erected and hundreds of thousands of tons of sand and salt had been stock-piled for immediate use as required. To serve motorists who use and depend on the major highways and secondary roads regardless of season, winter road maintenance has become a multi-million dollar business.

Each of the highway districts into which Ontario is divided has its own weather problems. In Southern Ontario where the climate is influenced by the Great Lakes, there is more sleet and ice and drifting snow. In the

northern regions where winter comes early and stays late, the forests prevent high winds and snow drifting but protect the snow from the melting rays of the sun as spring approaches. Each district uses the best possible methods to maintain the roads under its jurisdiction in the best possible condition. In the Toronto, Hamilton and part of Port Hope district, sanding and salting are done under contract although plowing is done by the Department.

Key man in the winter programme is the patrolman who is responsible for the condition of 30 to 40 miles of highway. With a permanent working crew of four to six men, a two or three ton truck and other equipment, the patrolman must know the road conditions on his beat at any hour of the day in order to take the necessary action to keep the road open. Many cars and trucks in Southern Ontario are equipped with short-wave radio for inter-communication. Several patrols may be under a patrol supervisor who, in turn, reports to the district maintenance engineer who has charge of the work over the 500 or 600 miles of highway in his district. Aid is also given by the Ontario Provincial Police which reports on special road conditions particularly in southern areas.

Aiding and supplementing the road patrols in their work is a pool of mechanical equipment allocated to districts according to winter weather conditions usually prevailing in each district and distributed so that it can be put into action in the shortest possible time. In use during this 1956-57 winter season are some 900 pieces of mechanical equipment including 450 truck snow plows, 170 grader snow plows, 14 tractor snow plows, 12 snow blowers and 238 special hydraulic sand spreaders. These are in addition to trucks operated by the road patrols and other equipment that is under contract or rented.

Ontario Government Reception Centre Shelter



Reception centre for Hungarian refugees established by Ontario Government in co-operation with the Canadian Red Cross

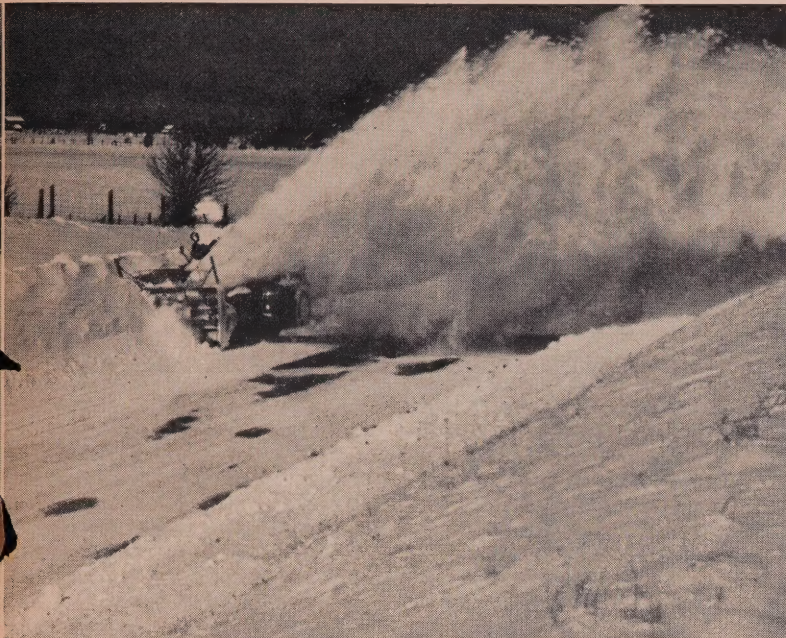


Planning & Development Minister William M. Nickle affectionately welcoming timid young newcomer



Magdolna Kerper and brother in their new home

PRESENTS MULTI-MILLION DOLLAR PROGRAMME



Snow blowers open the roads however deep the snow



Snow plow and crew at work near Meaford

Plowing of snow is usually done by either "V" or "One-Way" plows attached to the fronts of trucks or power graders. Thus most of the equipment used during the summer months is continued in active service during the winter months as well. Trucks and graders equipped with a plow are also equipped with a "wing" which pushes the snow further to the side of the road after the road has been cleared by the plow.

Plows and wings are attached to truck or grader with special attachments for adjusting to position mostly by hydraulic controls. The plow has "shoes" which ride on the pavement during plowing and supports the weight of plow and its burden of snow. Heavy-duty, tractor snow plows are mounted on track-type treads and have a use limited to slow speed when good traction is an advantage. Because of their low speed, tractors are used chiefly on secondary roads. More spectacular is the snow blower which is used for widening of deep cuts or opening a passage through deep snow which is beyond the power of other types of equipment. The snow blower uses a revolving horizontal screw or worm which forces the snow into the blower which then blows the snow some distance away from the cut.

Plowing units work on assigned routes and mileages which vary according to such factors as road grades, expectancy of storm conditions, size of equipment, etc. Operational personnel are organized so that equipment is available at all times although on lesser travelled roads round-the-clock shift work may be limited for reasons of economy.

Both the snow fence and the more permanent snow hedge are used to prevent the drifting of snow onto the highway. Close to 1,500 miles of snow fence have been put up at locations vulnerable to drifting in addition to the many miles of snow hedge which has been planted.

Protection against slippery pavement conditions by the use of sand and salt is the second major operation in winter road maintenance. Over 700,000 tons of sand and 138,000 tons of salt were used last winter to keep the highways clear, or at least reduce the hazards of winter driving. The salt and sand are applied either by hydraulic sand spreaders or by a spreading device attached to the rear of a truck. The former are designed for high speed application and are particularly efficient in securing fast protection such as required on the main road arteries in the southern and central sections of the Province.

In northern areas, where low winter temperatures prevail and there is seldom any free water to form ice on the roads, sand is chiefly used. In Southern Ontario, both salt and sand are used and are complementary to each other. The problem is to prevent the formation of ice on the roads or to remove it as quickly as possible. Salt only may be applied, or salt and sand mixed in varying proportions to meet existing conditions. Salt action in the dissipation of ice is helped by the churning effect of tires for which the sand provides better traction.

Sand and salt are stock-piled early in the fall or winter, and sand piles are given a salt treatment to prevent freezing. Rock salt is used exclusively for direct application to the road surface and, depending on special conditions, may amount to 400 to 600 lbs. to the mile in one application, while one treatment of sand may be 1,500 to 2,500 lbs. per mile.

Density and importance of traffic are among the deciding factors which determine the extent to which winter road surfaces will be maintained.

(Continued on page 4)

s Refugees From Communist Rule In Hungary



to enjoying ice cream cone
homeland



Red Cross volunteer Mrs. Agnes Baktry giving information
to Gyula Uhiyarik and Eva Gungl



Livia Ispan and fiancé Gyula Uhiyarik getting clothes kits from Red Cross
volunteer Miss Mary Miller. The two young Hungarians were married in
Toronto soon after their arrival in Canada

COMING EVENTS

The Department of Travel and Publicity announces Coming Events in Ontario for the second half of January as follows:

DATE	PLACE	EVENT
15	Toronto	Association of Tourist Resorts of Ontario Meeting—Royal York
15-18	Belleville	National Warm Air Heating Conference
17	Hamilton	Engineering Institute of Canada, Hamilton Branch Annual Meeting
17	Toronto	2nd Annual TV Seminar, Television Representatives Association—Boulevard Club
20-23	Toronto	Canadian Construction Association Convention—Royal York
20-27	Toronto	Ontario Council of Commercial Fisheries Convention
24-25	Toronto	Life Underwriters Association of Canada Convention—King Edward
25-26	Toronto	Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of Ontario Convention—Royal York
25-26	Toronto	Ontario Veterinary Association Convention—Royal York
25-27	Sudbury	Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters Convention
28-29	Toronto	Daughters of Scotland in Canada Convention—King Edward
28-29	Toronto	Optometrical Association of Ontario Convention—King Edward
28-Feb. 2	Toronto	Live Stock Associations Convention—Royal York
29-Feb. 1	Toronto	Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada Convention—Royal York
30-Feb. 1	Toronto	Ontario Soil and Crop Improvement Association Convention—Coliseum, Exhibition Park
30-Feb. 2	Toronto	Canada Farm and Industrial Equipment Trade Show—Industry Bldg., Exhibition Park
31-Feb. 2	Toronto	American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, Eastern Section Convention—Royal York

Mines—

2,729 Claims Recorded In November, Total For Year Stands At 46,530

PROSPECTORS in Ontario during the month of November staked 2,729 mining claims, to bring the total for the first eleven months of 1956 to 46,530, the Department of Mines reports. This reflects a considerable drop in prospecting activity from the all-time record established the preceding year. In November, 1955, 3,596 claims were recorded to bring the total for the first eleven months of the year to 54,114.

The reduction in prospecting activity during the last few months may be attributed to the fact that development work has been proceeding rapidly on properties which were staked a year or more ago, and companies are concentrating their efforts toward bringing these properties into production rather than acquiring more prospects at the present time. In spite of the reduced number of new claims, 1956's total will quite possibly be second only to 1955's record, and will certainly be far greater than the average for the last ten years.

Sudbury and Port Arthur divisions, each with more than 8,000 claims, had seen the greatest activity in the first eleven months of last year. Timiskaming with nearly 5,000 and Eastern Ontario, with more than 4,000, were in third and fourth places respectively in the eleven-month total. In November, Montreal River, usually one of the quieter areas, jumped into third place with 396 claims recorded during the month.

Additional Tree Nurseries *(Continued from page 1)*

"The foundation laid by these early pioneers bore further fruit with nurseries being established in 1946 at Kemptville, near Ottawa, to serve Eastern Ontario, and at Fort William, for that part of the North.

"At the present time, we are busy locating additional small nurseries in each district throughout the North.

"Thus the programme supported years ago by the people of Southern Ontario, and which began with a production of ten thousand trees, has risen to nearly thirty million trees annually. With evident need for reforestation in Southern Ontario, and our expanding tree planting on Crown lands in the North, we are now aiming at a yearly production of 100 million trees.

"Just as a farmer needs good seed grain, we must have tree seed of the kind and in the quantity that we need. Cones are picked and collected under the supervision of our District Foresters and shipped to the Ontario Tree Seed Plant in the Village of Angus near Camp Borden where seed is extracted, cleaned and stored. Germination tests are run on each batch of seed so that a nursery superintendent will know how heavily he should sow. Our staff at Angus are working closely with the Research Division to develop superior strains of trees.

"I am told that we can grow a Scotch pine Christmas tree in five to seven years after planting. In county forests there is red pine that can be used for telephone poles in 35 years. But, depending on the species, we need upwards of 60 years for saw-log production.

"We have been warned of serious shortages of red and white pine timber which we can expect to develop within 15 years. To plan for such long-range crops, we need trained men. To direct the lusty programme in Northern Ontario we have selected foresters familiar with reforestation practice in Southern Ontario, and now have such a supervisor in most of our northern districts.

"Every year, the requests for assistance in planning plantations on private lands increase, and to meet all these needs we require more young foresters. The fact is that we have not been able to locate enough suitable men to supply as much help to private landowners as we would like.

"Every young country goes through a period of rapid exploitation of natural resources. Now we have reached a cross-roads. The Ontario Government has clearly chosen the road towards rebuilding our forests.

"My personal feeling is that an alert protection service, planned cutting, and a greatly expanded reforestation programme will prove major contributions to the future economy of the entire Province."

Solve Refugee Problem *(Continued from page 1)*

There also, through the co-operation of the Federal Departments of Citizenship and Immigration, and Labour, the evacuees were registered and interviewed for employment throughout the Province.

A committee was also set under the sponsorship of the Ontario Government, grouping representatives of various Province-wide welfare, social and citizen organizations, to co-ordinate the organizations required at provincial and municipal level for the reception of the evacuees in Ontario, the finding of employment and housing for them, and such other services as health, welfare and education.

The first exiles from communist tyranny in Hungary arrived here on December 6th and were soon followed by hundreds. At the end of December, Mr. Nickle announced that the Government was planning to establish a depot which could handle 3,500 refugees at one time.

Refugees are still pouring from Hungary into Austria, and it is impossible yet to foresee the end of it. Many of them will be wanting to come to Canada and to Ontario. This Province has already indicated, in deeds and actions, that it will shelter and adopt as many as possible victims of tyranny, and has clearly expressed its confidence that they will become good Canadian citizens.

Roads Kept Open *(Continued from page 3)*

On the heavily travelled main highways, there is necessarily a greater concentration of maintenance work since a great many people depend on these highways to go to and from work, or to move food, raw materials and manufactured goods from one point to another. Unless these highways are kept open and clear with the least possible delay, great economic loss would occur. Other highways and roads on which there is less traffic will be efficiently maintained if the surface is "centre bare" or "snow-packed."

Meanwhile, the Department of Highways' road information service is keeping motorists informed on current road conditions across the Province.

Thus are Ontario's highways kept open, even under the worst of conditions, by organization, mechanized equipment and the alert vigilance of men on road patrol duty during the winter months.

CAPITAL GRANTS TO 10 HOSPITALS TOTAL \$144,500

More than \$144,500 in Provincial capital construction grants to 10 hospitals in Ontario were announced recently by Health Minister MacKinnon Phillips.

Largest individual grant, \$55,023 goes to Alexandra Marine General Hospital at Goderich. The basis for this grant is \$1,000 a bed for 41 active treatment beds, \$333 for each of 22 nursery bassinets and the balance for auxiliary services facilities accommodation. Southampton Saugeen Memorial Hospital receives \$20,633 for 18 active treatment beds, three nursery bassinets and auxiliary services facilities.

St. Joseph's at Blind River receives a grant of \$18,586 in addition to a previously announced \$119,823 in relation to the current construction programme. St. Catharines General gets \$14,406 towards construction of facilities for the training and instruction of student nurses, while Niagara Peninsula Sanatorium, also at St. Catharines, receives \$10,640 towards accommodation for auxiliary services facilities. Port Arthur General is to receive \$11,003 towards facilities for training of student nurses.

Other grants announced by Dr. Phillips are \$9,890 to Clinton Public Hospital for six active treatment beds and auxiliary services facilities; \$3,000 to McKellar General, Fort William, for three additional active treatment beds; \$1,000 to Hanover Memorial, an addition to the \$74,340 grant previously announced; \$372 to London's Victoria Hospital to assist in the provision of a glaucoma clinic.

Annual Convention Of Soil And Crop Improvement Assoc.

Each year farmers look forward to the Annual Convention of the Soil and Crop Improvement Association where the latest information on crops, soils and farm business is available. It is being held later this month, from January 30 to February 1.

One half day will be devoted to Soil Management, when Dr. R. L. Cook, head of the Soils Department, Michigan State College, will speak on "What's New in Tillage." Prof. N. R. Richards, head of the Soils Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, will discuss the efficient use of fertilizer and its influence on farm income. Prof. Richards will have some suggestions of interest to every farmer in Ontario.

A new face to Ontario farm audiences will be Fritz W. Allman of Carillon, Quebec. His novel method of retaining all of the plant food nutrients in farm yard manure will be of interest to all live stock farmers.

For the ninth consecutive year W. P. Watson, Live Stock Commissioner for Ontario, will present his "Agricultural Outlook." Mr. Watson's forecasts of production, markets and prices have been invariably sound and farmers and all others associated with agriculture, consider this one of the real highlights of the whole Convention.

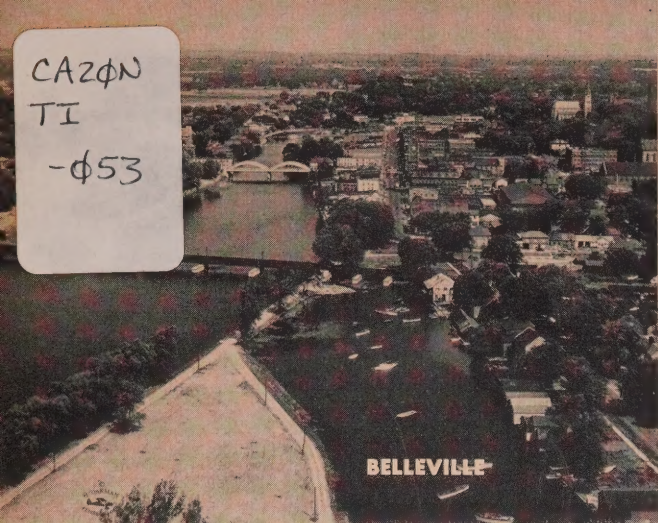
Special sessions are being arranged for seed growers, potato growers and turnip growers.

The Soil and Crop Convention will be held at the Coliseum, Toronto, in conjunction with the Canadian Farm and Industrial Equipment Trade Show.



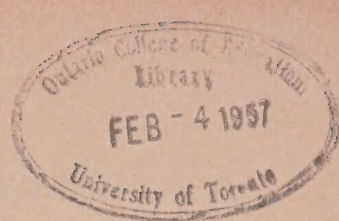
The purpose of this publication is to advise the people of Ontario of the services which their Government renders. Such services are effective in the degree to which they are known and used. The contents are for immediate republication. When change of address is requested, the address as printed on a copy of the publication should be enclosed. Communications with regard to the publication should be addressed to The Director, Division of Publicity. Issued by the Division of Publicity, Dept. of Travel and Publicity, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

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ONTARIO

Government Services

VOL. 8

TORONTO, FEBRUARY 1, 1957

No. 2

SKI SCHOOLS IN ONTARIO—



—Photos by Travel and Publicity.

Indicative of skiing's growing popularity is the number of well attended ski schools held throughout the Province during the winter. One of these schools was held recently at the Beaver Valley Ski Club, Flesherton, by the Southern Ontario Ski Zone. It featured a Ski Instructors course under the management of Bill Hearn of the Canadian Ski Instructors Alliance, and a Slalom course directed by Bob Gooch, Technical Chairman of the Southern Ontario Ski Zone. The first course attracted 19 students, the second 27. Left photo shows Red McConville of London going downhill on the slalom course; right, instructor Bill Hearn briefing group of pupils.

Open 3rd Session Of 25th Legislature On January 28

The 1957 session of the 25th Legislature opened on Monday, January 28, and is expected to continue until about the middle of April. This is the third session of the present Legislature which was elected on June 9, 1955.

Premier Frost has created a precedent by placing opening day on a Monday. Start of the sessions used to be on a Thursday, though the last two began on Tuesdays. The Premier explains he chose Monday in the interests of what he regards as efficiency.

"It is an experiment to see if we can get the session off the ground in the first week," he said, adding that opening at the beginning of the week allows organization work to proceed right away and enables committees to meet at earlier dates.

Monday, January 21, was the last day for depositing Private Bills. Friday, February 8, is the last day for presenting Petitions for Private Bills. Friday, February 15, will be the last day for introducing Private Bills. Friday, March 8, will be the last day for receiving Reports of Committees on Private Bills.

Public Welfare—

Dept. Uses Newspaper Ads To Promote Interest In Older Adoptable Children

A NOVEL EXPERIMENT heretofore untried in Canada is being tested by the Ontario Department of Public Welfare. Display advertising in daily and weekly newspapers in strategic centres will be used in an attempt to stimulate increased interest in the adoption of older children. The first of the series of advertisements appeared recently.

"We feel," said Welfare Minister Louis P. Cecile, Q.C., "that the older and handicapped children now being cared for at public expense might be taken into the hearts and homes of loving, understanding parents through adoption if their availability were properly publicized."

There are approximately 15,000 children in public care in Ontario, but only a few more than 10 per cent. are available for adoption. Some difficulty in placing about 1,000 of these adoptable children has been experienced, however, because of age, race, colour or physical handicap. It is to encourage the adoption of children in this group that the advertising programme is being conducted.

The majority of these hard-to-place children are normal. None are mentally defective or ill—such children are not made available for adoption—some, however, may be afflicted with some physical handicap and some are negroid, Indian or Asiatic. All are in need of a home and all that it means.

Since the children are four years of age up to sixteen, the age limit for adoptive parents has been extended up to five years over the maximum age for adopting infants. In order to maintain normal age relativity, a ten year old boy, for instance, might be placed with parents where the father is forty-five, the maximum age under the plan.

In the experience of the Children's Aid Society in Ontario, prospective parents readily approach its agencies . . . there are 55 such in the Province . . . voluntarily seeking infants for adoption. Older and handicapped children available for adoption have been more difficult to place. Two years ago, therefore, the Department of Public Welfare created an Adoption Clearance Service within its Child Welfare Division to help the Children's Aid Society find homes for these hard-to-place youngsters. This Service has had a remarkably successful record but it also had to depend on the voluntary approach.

(Continued on page 4)

RECORD PRODUCTION ACHIEVED IN 1956 BY ONTARIO MINES

Preliminary figures prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics place the value of Ontario's 1956 mineral production at \$640,915,058, a new all-time high, the Ontario Department of Mines reports. This represents 30.99 per cent. of the total mineral production for all Canada, which itself was at a new peak in 1956.

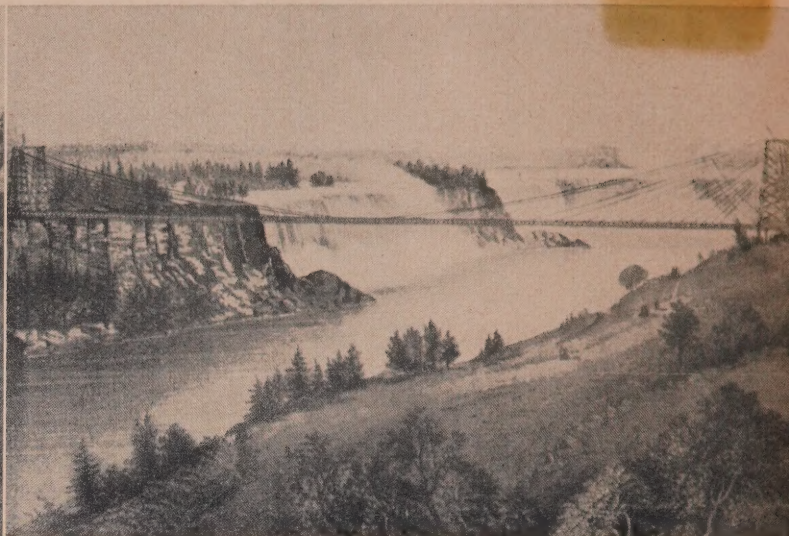
Of the total, \$512,355,992 was made up of the production from metal mines of the Province. Non-metallic minerals accounted for another \$19,707,240. Natural gas and petroleum were produced to the value of \$7,137,000 and structural materials were worth \$101,714,826.

Impressive as these figures are, they do not tell the whole story. Invariably, in the Department of Mines' own final compilation, made on the basis of complete returns, several million dollars are added.

Rainbow Bridge Marked 15th Anniversary In N



Niagara Falls suspension bridge, opened Aug. 1, 1848, towers of wood, set back from cliffs. From lithograph by William Endicott & Co., New York, courtesy Buffalo Historical Society.



Niagara Falls suspension bridge, 1886, steel towers replacing those of stone of 1853-4; in 1896 this bridge was demolished and replaced by steel arch. From Currier & Ives lithograph, courtesy Buffalo Historical Society.

ONTARIO PAID APPROACHES, TERMINAL NIAGARA BRIDGE HISTORY RETOLD

THE RAINBOW BRIDGE which spans the river gorge between Niagara Falls, Ontario, and the city of the same name in New York State, passed the 15th anniversary of its opening on November 1st, 1956.

Despite its youth, it is probably one of the best known of all the international bridges on the North American continent. It is the 11th bridge to span the precipitous chasm of the Niagara River and the fourth of its kind in the same general location. From this site it provides an ideal vantage point from which to view the twin cataracts of the Falls, one of the world's scenic wonders, and it carries on the romantic tradition of its predecessors, which, for more than 100 years, have attracted tourists from all parts of the world.

The first bridge to span the Niagara gorge for foot and vehicular traffic was erected at the narrowest point near the Whirlpool Rapids some distance down the river from the present site of the Rainbow Bridge. It was a single decker suspension bridge with heavy cables anchored from wooden towers. It was designed and built by an American engineer, Charles Ellet, who had previously built a suspension bridge at Fairmount, Pa. The story of how Mr. Ellet adopted a plan of flying a kite to get the first ropes and cables across the gorge is fairly well known. This bridge was opened in 1848, but was rebuilt in 1854, the wooden pylons being replaced by stone towers. Stronger cables were installed and a second deck added for railway traffic.

This bridge was in constant use until 1886 when steel towers replaced those of stone. Ten years later, however, it was demolished and replaced by a steel arch bridge.

Meanwhile, another suspension bridge, located near the cataract, was erected in 1868 to serve foot and vehicular traffic. But it was only 10 feet wide and traffic could only run one way at a time. It was destroyed by high winds in 1889, but was rebuilt that same year and continued until 1898 when the famous Falls' View or "Honeymoon Bridge," as it was affectionately called, replaced it. The Falls' View bridge was a steel-arched structure with a span of 408 feet. When it collapsed on January 27th, 1938, after ice jams had weakened its supporting stonework, it ended a chapter in Niagara bridge history in which the provincial legislature had played little or no part.

The destruction of this bridge focused provincial interest on international bridge possibilities in a way that nothing else had ever done before. The tourist business had long since been recognized as substantially contributing to provincial economy. The "Honeymoon Bridge" was an essential factor in travel to and from the United States and Canada. None were more acutely aware of this fact than the members of the legislatures on each side of the boundary line, New York State and the Province of Ontario. They were unanimous in their feeling that the bridge should be replaced as speedily as possible.

But there were complications. International bridges came under federal jurisdiction, but, strangely enough, none are publicly owned. In by-gone days, governments were content to leave the building of these bridges to private capital with federal responsibility in the hands of joint commissions whose chief function apparently was to co-operate with the private company

Health—

Dr. W. G. Brown Chief Medical Officer New Sanitation Division Being Set Up

APPPOINTMENT of Dr. W. Gordon Brown, National Health Grants Administrator, as Chief Medical Officer of Health has been announced by Health Minister Dr. Mackinnon Phillips. Dr. Brown takes over the position formerly held by Dr. J. T. Phair in conjunction with the deputy ministership; Dr. Phair continues as deputy minister of the Department.

Dr. Phillips also announced other personnel appointments and promotions in his Department. Dr. B. H. McNeel, director of Community Mental Health Services and former superintendent of the Ontario Hospital at St. Thomas, is now chief of the Division of Mental Health; he succeeds Dr. R. C. Montgomery who has retired because of ill health.

Dr. C. A. Buck, chief inspector of the Mental Health Division, has been named Director of Ontario Hospitals.

Replacing Dr. Brown at the National Health Grants Administration is Mr. William Nichols, while Dr. Brown's interests in the Divisions of Venereal Disease Control, and Maternal and Child Hygiene will now be supervised by Dr. G. K. Martin.

Dr. Phillips announced the appointment of his executive assistant, Dr. Frederick A. Evis, as the Department's medico-legal consultant. Miss Margaret Higginson, Dr. Phillips' secretary, has been named departmental executive officer.

The Minister also announced that, with the taking over of many of the duties of the Division of Sanitary Engineering by the Ontario Water Resources Commission, the Division will be disbanded. A new Division of Environmental Sanitation will be set up to supervise refuse disposal works, milk pasteurization plants, frosted food locker plants, cemeteries, summer camps and food handling establishments, the last-named in co-operation with municipal health authorities. This new division will be set up in the near future.

Highways—

Road Contractors To Be Rated On Financial Capacity Basis

INTRODUCTION of a system of pre-qualification of contractors bidding for highway construction contracts has been announced by Hon. James N. Allan, Minister of Highways. The new measure of contract control is designed to ensure that contractors who are permitted to bid are financially and technically capable of performing the work within the specified time.

"In general we are bound to accept the lowest bid on any contract, provided the bid is in line with the department's own estimate," said Mr. Allan. "However, experience has shown that the lowest bidder may not have the financial and technical resources to perform the work satisfactorily. Also, the lowest bid may be received from a competent contractor who will fail to complete the work on time because of other commitments. This can result in serious and costly delay in completion of our work."

As a result of a careful study of the department's position, and in accordance with the recommendations contained in the J. D. Woods & Gordon Limited report on the organization and administration practices of the department, the department has decided, Mr. Allan said, that the most effective solution to the problem is a system of qualification of contractors.

"In addition to ensuring that a contractor who is permitted to bid is financially and technically capable of doing the work within the specified time," the minister explained, "we have a further advantage. If a successful bidder is found to be making unsatisfactory progress or has failed to comply with the regulations of the department, the procedures are designed to reduce or entirely curtail the amount of additional departmental work such a contractor may take on until his progress or performance again meets the department's standards."

In this way, the minister pointed out, the pre-qualification system provides the department with an objective and impartial method of determining from whom it will accept bids, together with an effective instrument of control over the performance of successful bidders.

Mr. Allan said that a number of state highway authorities in the U.S. make effective use of various forms of pre-qualification, and among them the state of Michigan is notable as having one of the oldest and most highly developed in operation. The minister noted, however, that the procedures

November; World's Largest Fixed Steel Arch Span



Niagara Falls suspension bridge of 1854-1886, from engraving dated 1859 by D. L. Glover after a daguerreotype, courtesy of Harry Shaw Newman.

The present day Rainbow bridge, opened 1941.

owners in seeing that state, provincial and federal rights and regulations were properly observed and administered.

Except for railroad bridges, these travel links between the two countries are toll bridges. They produce revenue. They pay for themselves eventually, meanwhile giving a tidy return to the company bondholders. The bridge which collapsed at Niagara Falls in 1938 was owned by the International Railway Company. This company could not obtain a charter to rebuild the bridge because early in the Roosevelt administration, the U.S. Congress had revoked the law granting charters to private companies for international bridge construction, also ruling that existing charters could not be renewed, records indicate.

Thus the way was opened for provincial and state legislators to get into the picture. The governing bodies of New York State and the Province of Ontario negotiated a plan and went into action. Plans for a new bridge were drawn up and approved. The estimated cost was \$4,500,000. The Niagara Bridge Commission was appointed with equal representation from Ontario and New York State, the first time in international bridge history that such a Commission had not been predominantly of the United States.

In April, 1939, the Ontario Government approved a section of The Highway Improvement Act which gave the Niagara Falls Parks Commission authority to expropriate lands on the Ontario side of the bridge site for bridge approaches and connecting highways. The bridge site was purchased from the International Railway Company for \$618,000. That same month, the federal government at Ottawa approved of Ontario's plans and put through an Order-in-Council giving the province authority to proceed. The New York State Legislature obtained similar approval from Washington. Construction of what is now the Rainbow Bridge started on May 4th, 1940.

It was completed in 17½ months and opened on November 1st, 1941. Its total cost was \$3,760,000 with terminals and terminal buildings running into an additional amount close to \$2,000,000. Incidentally, cost of the "Honeymoon Bridge," which opened in July, 1938, was \$2,000,000.

The cost of the terminal approaches and terminal buildings on the Ontario side of the bridge was financed by the Ontario Department of Highways which constructed them. New York State bore similar expenditures on the opposite side of the bridge. The bridge itself was financed by a bond issue floated in the United States among private investors by the Bridge Commission. The bonds will be redeemed eventually. Also, the Province of Ontario and the State of New York obtain revenue from concession rentals along the bridge approaches which should, in time, reimburse them for their expenditures.

The Rainbow Bridge deck is 1,450 feet long and has two 22-foot roadways separated by a four-foot wall from which the bridge is lighted. There is a 10-foot sidewalk on the south side facing the Falls for pedestrians. There are 12 approach traffic lanes on the U.S. side and 14 on the Canadian side. The steel arch span of the bridge is 960 feet long from pin point to pin point and is said to be the largest fixed steel arch span in the world. Between 6,000-7,000 tons of steel was used in its construction.

Farther down the river toward Lake Ontario, the Queenston-Lewiston bridge spans the Niagara gorge. It was originally opened in July, 1899. It is 840 feet long and 29 feet wide. Between this bridge and the Rainbow bridge, the Whirlpool Rapids Bridge spans the river to connect with Niagara Boulevard. This bridge commands a fine view of the Whirlpool Rapids and is a convenient crossing for American visitors to Canada through the Niagara Parks.

which will be used in Ontario vary in many respects from those in use in Michigan and other states because the Ontario procedures have been designed to meet the problems existing in Ontario, which do not necessarily parallel those in the United States.

For example, the minister pointed out, banking practice in Canada differs in many respects from that in the U.S. and accounting practices of Canadian contractors are influenced by federal income tax legislation, which differs from that of the U.S.

In explaining how contractors are to be pre-qualified, Mr. Allan said that the effect of the Ontario system will be to give each contractor a rating expressed in dollars, which will measure the contractor's maximum capacity for performing highway construction work in terms of the value of such work.

A contractor's capacity will be governed by three measurable factors:

- (1) His working capital which he will use to meet his day-to-day operating expenses and cover possible cash losses.
- (2) The value of his remaining net assets, since he may pledge these as collateral security against a long term loan if he finds it necessary to increase his working capital by this means.
- (3) The amount of equipment which he owns and which is suitable for construction work.

The formula which has been developed mathematically to express the contractor's capacity in terms of the above three factors may, without becoming too involved in technical details, be written as follows:

Maximum capacity equals four times working capital, plus twice net fixed assets, plus the cost of the approved highway construction equipment which the contractor owns.

The figure arrived at by the use of this formula is called the contractor's basic rating, and sets a ceiling on the amount of highway construction work which he is regarded, by the Department, as being financially and technically capable of performing at any particular time. A number of qualitative factors will also influence the Department's judgment as to the amount of work which a contractor should be permitted to take on. These include such things as lack of experience, violation of departmental regulations, failure to meet deadlines due to inefficient operation, etc. The procedures provide for reduction of the contractor's basic rating on this account. The net of the basic rating and any such adjustment is called the contractor's adjusted rating.

The contractor's adjusted rating is reduced by the amount of work he has on hand and in progress and the balance represents the additional amount of work on which the department would consider the contractor to be qualified to bid.

ADVISORY BOARD PLANNED FOR FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE

Establishment in the near future of an advisory board to the Ontario Fire Marshal's Office has been announced by Attorney-General A. Kelso Roberts, Q.C. Mr. Roberts feels this will contribute to more effective fire prevention measures in the Province resulting from the experience and advice of the members called to sit on the board.

The Attorney-General revealed that 179 persons died in fires in the Province in 1956; 56 of these were children.

Mr. Roberts appealed to all citizens to give their support to their local safety councils, and to make it their personal concern to organize these councils where they did not exist.

Gold Production For November Worth \$7,102,110

Ontario's 30 producing gold mines milled during the month of November 747,059 tons of ore which contained 209,797 ounces of gold and 34,135 ounces of silver for a total value of \$7,102,110, the Department of Mines reports. In the corresponding month in 1955, there were 33 producing gold mines and they milled 804,164 tons of ore which had a content of 213,970 ounces of gold and 35,650 ounces of silver worth \$7,484,844.

The daily averages for this last November were 24,902 tons of ore milled with 6,993 ounces of gold and 1,138 ounces of silver, value of recovery being \$236,737. There was an average of 10,636 wage-earners employed and the average grade of ore amounted to \$9.50.

Ontario contractors are being advised of the new procedures. They have been informed that the procedures will apply on contracts in the following categories:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| (a) Grading contracts where the tendered amounts are expected to be in excess of | \$200,000 |
| (b) Paving contracts where the tendered amounts are expected to be in excess of | \$150,000 |
| (c) Grading and paving contracts where the tendered amounts are expected to be in excess of | \$300,000 |
| (d) Structure contracts (excluding those for the supply, erection and painting of structural steel) where the tendered amounts are expected to be in excess of.... | \$100,000 |

Pre-qualification procedures will not be applied in the case of contractors for work on the Trans-Canada Highway, Mr. Allan said.

COMING EVENTS

The Department of Travel and Publicity announces Coming Events in Ontario for the first half of February as follows:

DATE	PLACE	EVENTS
1- 2	Collingwood	Ontario and Quebec Intercollegiate Ski Championships
2- 3	Sudbury	Invitation Cross Country Ski Meet
2- 3	Toronto	Dry Cleaners Institute (Ontario) Convention —Royal York
3	Collingwood	Southern Ontario Junior Alpine Ski Meet
3	Collingwood	Carling Ski Patrol Competition
3- 9		National Health Week
4- 6	Fort William	Northern Ontario Tourist Outfitters Convention
4- 6	Toronto	American Gas Association, Home Service Workshop Convention—King Edward
4- 6	Toronto	Ontario Good Roads Association Convention —Royal York
4- 7	Fort William	National Warm Air Heating Conference
4- 7	Niagara Falls	National Warm Air Heating Conference
6	Toronto	Ontario Road Builders Association Meeting —Royal York
8	Toronto	Start of International Canadian Winter Rally— 1,300 mile car race sponsored by British Empire Motor Club
8-10	Hamilton	Canadian Managing Editors Conference
9	Sudbury	Northern Ontario Senior Cross Country Ski Meet
9-10	Collingwood	Ontario Junior 4-Way Ski Championships
9-17	Toronto	Ontario Curling Association Bonspiel —Royal York
10	Windsor	Opening of Centennial Year Celebrations of Assumption University
10-13	Toronto	Canadian Fruit Wholesalers Association Convention—King Edward
10-15	Toronto	Canadian Retail Hardware Association Convention—Royal York
10-15	Toronto	Canadian Sporting Goods and Cycle Association Convention—Royal York
12-15	Toronto	National Warm Air Heating Conference
11-14	Toronto	Canadian Hardware, Housewares and Sporting Goods Exhibition—Coliseum and Industry Bldg., CNE
15-16	Toronto	Ontario Association of Architects Convention —Royal York
15-16	Toronto	Ontario Psychological Association Convention —King Edward

Admit Evidence Of Breath Tests In Ontario Courts

Evidence based on findings of the Breathalyzer, a machine which records the alcoholic content of a person's body through a breath test, will now be admitted in Ontario magistrates' courts, Attorney-General A. Kelso Roberts, Q.C., announces.

The Attorney-General's announcement was made following a meeting convened by him and attended by members of the Bench and specialists in the fields of alcoholism, psychiatry and psychology. Favourable comment on use of the Breathalyzer was voiced by all after a demonstration by Dr. H. Ward Smith, Director of Ontario's Crime Detection Laboratory. Dr. Smith pointed out that the device was no longer in the experimental stage, and gave an accurate determination of the amount of alcohol in one's blood. He felt that use of the machine would do away with long delays of trials, as well as increasing efficiency of court procedures and ensuring fairness in hearings.

Geology Report On Dunganon, Mayo Townships

A report on the geology of Dunganon and Mayo townships in eastern Ontario has been completed and is now ready for distribution by the Ontario Department of Mines. The report was written by Dr. D. F. Hewitt, one of the Department's geologists, and W. James.

Recent activity in the area has been largely confined to prospecting for radioactive deposits in north-western Dunganon Township. Showings of uraninite in pegmatite and limestone have been found, but no appreciable development work has been carried out on any of the showings. However, the area offers good prospecting possibilities for radioactive minerals, and the large areas of basic intrusives good prospecting possibilities for nickel, copper, and iron.

Included with the report is a key map showing the location of the area, several sections and plans, and also a coloured geological map of the area on a scale of one inch to ½ mile.

Promote Interest In Adoptable Children

(Continued from page 1)

Under the new programme the Department will approach the prospective parents. Display advertisements will fully describe certain children available for adoption yet preserve their anonymity. Couples will contact the Department through a special post office box number. The Department will arrange contact with the Children's Aid agency in whose care the child is. The agency will arrange a meeting with the child. If the prospective parents and the child attract each other the normal procedure for adoption will commence.

"We are confident that the plan will prove that these children are not so hard to place after all, and that good homes and loving parents will be found for many," said Mr. Cecile.

All that is asked is that the adoptive parents give the adopted child the affection and sympathetic understanding they would give a child of their own, and provide for the adopted son or daughter according to their means until the child becomes self-supporting.

If the parents love each other . . . if they know the meaning of faith and trust . . . if they are young enough to be good companions to the adopted child . . . if they can provide a cheerful, comfortable, permanent home . . . if they enjoy going to church and engaging in some sports, hobbies, and community or cultural activities . . . no more is required.

Fire Marshal's Office—

Public's Co-Operation Most Gratifying In Campaign Against Electrical Hazards

A LARGE-SCALE CAMPAIGN against electrical hazards has been conducted throughout the Province in recent months, following a 1956 amendment to the Fire Marshals Act which grants some authority in electrical inspection matters to the Fire Marshal's Office and the local fire departments.

The campaign was launched soon after the new statute was passed, with the Fire Marshal's Office holding a series of fifteen electrical inspection courses in various centres across the Province, in which over 500 building inspection officials were given special training to recognize electrical hazards or detect them more quickly.

The work of the men who followed these courses and of their co-workers on the municipal fire departments has already been felt, and a large increase has resulted in the number of electrical inspections which are normally carried out by officials of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. According to Fire Marshal W. J. Scott, Q.C., an approximate 200,000 electrical inspections have been carried out by the municipal fire department inspectors throughout Ontario since the 1956 amendment came into effect.

While detailed tabulations showing the results of these inspections on a provincial basis are not yet available, the Fire Marshal stated that the municipal inspections carried out to date indicate that in some 80 per cent. of the buildings inspected no electrical hazards of any kind were found, that in about 15 per cent. minor or easily-remedied hazards were found, and that in only about five per cent. of the inspections were any hazards discovered that required an electrician to carry out repairs or do rewiring.

Warned by the extensive publicity that has been given to electrical hazards, building owners and occupants, the Fire Marshal said, have been giving splendid co-operation by voluntarily clearing up any deficiencies which the first departments discovered. This was to such a major extent that, out of some 200,000 electrical inspections carried out by the fire departments, they had received the voluntary co-operation in all cases of deficiencies found except in only a total of 183 cases. In these cases formal orders under the authority of the statute were issued, and Fire Marshal said that analyzing these orders showed that none had been an instance of original poor installation in the buildings, there being 16 cases where originally satisfactory installations had deteriorated through time and rewiring was required, and 167 cases where the owner or occupant had done home-made repairs and extensions that were not in accordance with the Electrical Code.

Professional engineers in the Fire Marshal's Office and staffs of the Ryerson Institute of Technology and of Hydro have combined to prepare a textbook specially for fire department inspectors who are doing electrical inspection work. This textbook will supplement the lectures given at the special Fire Marshal's Office Electrical Inspection Courses.

New Corn Hybrids Approved For Use

Thirteen new corn hybrids were approved for use in Ontario by the Ontario Corn Committee, which recently held a three-day meeting in Chatham, the Department of Agriculture reports. All these varieties had been in the official growing trials for at least two years and performed at least equal in yield, and in some respects were superior to the standard checks.

The Committee, composed of officials of the Canada and Ontario Departments of Agriculture, as well as seed corn growers, decided to continue the official tests but decided that a corn company, in order to be eligible to enter new varieties, must be represented in Canada by a qualified agency.

The new hybrids approved are: DeKalb 67 and 414; Jacques 1153 J; Pfister 43, 55, 62, 222; Robson 360; Wis. 613, 335 A; Warwick 401, 444 and Cornell M 4.

A list of the selected hybrids arranged in order of maturity and according to climatic zones was to be made available at all Agricultural Representative offices.

In addition to the official tests, it was decided to continue an extensive series of semi-official county corn tests. Officials of the Experimental Farm, Ridgeway, will be responsible for these tests in Southern Ontario; officials of the Field Husbandry Department, O. A. C., Guelph, will cover Central and Western Ontario, and staff of the Kemptville Agricultural School will service Eastern Ontario.

26% OF CANADA'S PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY HERE

Approximately 26 per cent. of Canada's pulp and paper industry is located in Ontario, where there are nine pulp mills, 19 pulp and paper mills and 15 paper mills, Lands and Forests Minister Clare E. Mapledoram reports.

Mr. Mapledoram also announced the establishment in the near future of another pulp and paper mill in the far northwestern part of the Province. "The installation of this multi-million dollar industry," he said, "is reasonably well assured just as soon as the present tight money situation resolves itself."

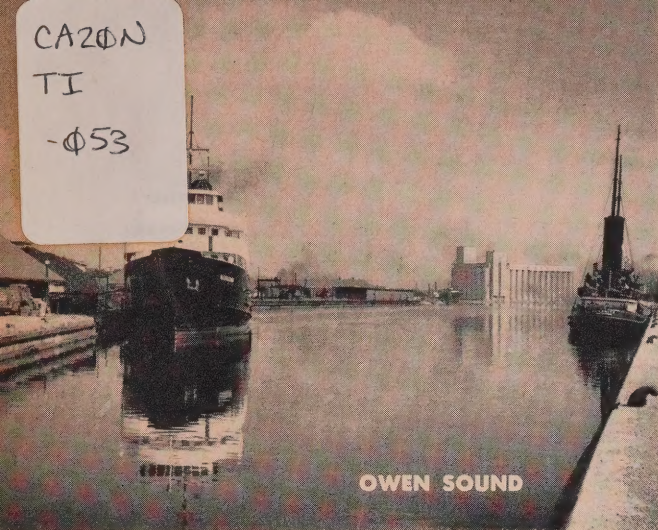
Mr. Mapledoram feels that sustained yield is the most important single responsibility of the Department of Lands and Forests and the wood-working industries. "Perpetuation of our forest industries is based on continued productivity of our forest lands," he said. "With funds provided by the Legislature and by the use of tested silvicultural methods, we are making broad advances which guarantee the future of our forest industries."

Thirty million trees are now supplied each year from provincial nurseries, and facilities of these are being expanded to increase the annual output to 100 million trees as quickly as possible. Four new nurseries were established last year.



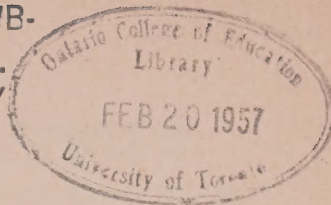
The purpose of this publication is to advise the people of Ontario of the services which their Government renders. Such services are effective in the degree to which they are known and used. The contents are for immediate republication. When change of address is requested, the address as printed on a copy of the publication should be enclosed. Communications with regard to the publication should be addressed to The Director, Division of Publicity, Issued by the Division of Publicity, Dept. of Travel and Publicity, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

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ONTARIO. TRAVEL AND PUB-
LICITY DEPARTMENT OF.
DIVISION OF PUBLICITY



ONTARIO

Government Services

VOL. 8

TORONTO, FEBRUARY 15, 1957

No. 3

Public Health—

Submit Low Cost Hospital Care Plan, Include Mental And TB Treatment

A PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH a Province-wide and universally available hospital care insurance programme, drawn in accordance with the offer made by the Federal Government on January 26th, 1956, was submitted to the Ontario Legislature by Premier Leslie M. Frost on January 29th. This plan will be proposed to the Federal Government and, if accepted by the latter, will be placed in operation as soon as the administrative organization is established.

Features of Ontario's plan are as follows:

- Unlimited public ward service, plus diagnostic services in hospital, made available to all persons living in Ontario;
- No limitation as to duration of stay in hospital, age or disability;
- Voluntary participation at first, mandatory participation at a later date as it becomes feasible;
- Premiums to be collected from individuals by employers and through other organized groups. Where no suitable group existed or could be formed, individuals would pay directly to Hospitalization Fund;
- In the case of recipients of old age assistance, old age security allowances, blind persons' allowances, mothers' allowances, disabled persons' allowances and relief for unemployables, premiums would be paid by the Government;
- The plan would be operated either by Blue Cross or a new Crown corporation, administered by the Ontario Hospital Services Commission;
- The plan would cover mental disease and tuberculosis treatment despite the refusal of the Federal Government to participate in the cost of these.

If there is no delay in obtaining agreement from Ottawa, it is estimated that the new plan will become effective in 1959. In 1960, when it is in full operation, its cost is estimated to be approximately \$300 million, of which Premier Frost estimates the Federal Government would contribute about 35 per cent.

(Continued on page 4)

Travel & Publicity—

1,485,360 U.S. CAR ENTRIES IN 1956 HOLD 5-YEAR AVERAGE DESPITE WEATHER

ANOTHER GOOD TOURIST YEAR was registered by the Province of Ontario in 1956, Travel and Publicity Minister states after studying Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures recently released on the number of foreign cars entering this Province. The number of U.S. cars entering Ontario at border points on Travellers' Vehicle Permits totalled 1,485,360 in 1956, which was 59.8 per cent. of the total for the whole of Canada.

As compared with 1955, the all-time record year, there is a drop of 4 per cent. Similar reductions in T.V.P. entries were experienced in some of the other provinces as a result of the inclement weather that prevailed through a great part of the summer.

"Considering the cold and rainy weather with which we were afflicted during our holiday season," Mr. Cathcart commented, "we have every reason to consider this an exceptionally good year. When we realize that we got 96 per cent. of our all-time high business under such adverse conditions, we can certainly claim that under good conditions we would have established a new record. Many people that would have liked to come here were simply held back by the weather, and we can be hopeful that they will want to make it this year."

"At that, 1956 figures are fairly consistent with the average of the last five years which is exactly 1,484,831."

"A very good reason to be optimistic for the year that has just begun and those that will follow, is the tremendous interest in this Province that is shown in the number of inquiries that we get as a result of our advertising programme. These inquiries last year totalled 149,369, an all-time high and approximately seven per cent. more than in 1955. We are coming up with another good advertising programme this year which should focus the attention of more people, especially in the United States, on the attractions of this Province. We are certainly justified to entertain great expectations because more and more people are showing interest in our vacation facilities, and because they come in large numbers even when the weather is not so good."

Province Pays For Refugees, Ottawa To Pay Share Later

The Ontario Government has been paying the full cost of caring for Ontario refugees in this Province, is giving full co-operation to federal immigration authorities in its refugee programme and will continue to do so, Premier Leslie M. Frost announced recently in the Legislature. Cost of caring for the refugees in Ontario so far has been estimated at \$700,000 which has been borne in full by the Provincial Government pending arrangements with the Federal Government regarding the latter's contribution.

The Premier said this was due apparently to the fact that division of certain costs between the Federal and the Provincial Governments had not been settled, but he felt that these problems would be ironed out and that the Provincial Government should not reduce its work of assistance to Hungarian refugees.

"In the meantime," Mr. Frost said, "the Provincial Government is paying the full costs in Ontario and will continue to do so. I am quite satisfied that the matter of costs involved can be adjusted satisfactorily."

Mines—

1,249 Claims Registered In December Bring Total For Year To 47,883

PROSPECTORS in Ontario staked 1,249 mining claims in December to bring the total for the year 1956 to 47,883, the Department of Mines reports. This reflects a considerable drop in prospecting activity from the all-time record of 57,367 established in 1955, and it is slightly lower than the number recorded in 1954. However, in spite of the reduced number of new claims, it is far greater than the average for the last ten years.

Most active areas during the year were Sudbury and Port Arthur divisions, each with more than 8,000 claims recorded. The Montreal River, Patricia, Red Lake, and Temiskaming districts showed greater activity than the previous year, recording 2,556, 3,150, 2,657 and 5,005 claims respectively.

Comparative figures for all divisions as released by the Ontario Department of Mines are as follows:

TWELVE MONTHS		
	1955	1956
Fort Frances	2,063	1,103
Kenora	4,504	2,731
Larder Lake	1,091	1,198
Montreal River	799	2,556
Parry Sound	384	423
Eastern Ontario	4,802	4,111
Patricia	955	3,150
Porcupine	1,793	1,536
Port Arthur	14,552	8,532
Red Lake	1,875	2,657
Sault Ste. Marie	12,273	5,313
Sudbury	9,984	8,768
Temiskaming	2,292	5,005
Totals	57,367	47,883

CABINET TO STUDY UNIFORM TRAFFIC TICKET SYSTEM

A uniform traffic ticket system for the Province will be submitted to the Ontario Cabinet for consideration by Attorney-General A. Kelso Roberts, Q.C., the latter announced at a recent meeting of the Canadian Bar Association in Niagara Falls.

Mr. Roberts said he would ask the Cabinet to introduce legislation which would make traffic tickets uniform throughout the Province and would authorize police to charge offending motorists on the spot, instead of mailing them summonses as is now the practice.

The Attorney-General feels the uniform ticket would streamline prosecution of drivers who violate traffic laws and would also eliminate much of the red tape inherent to the present summons system.

If the uniform ticket system becomes authorized by legislation, the Ontario Provincial Police will use it throughout the Province, but it will not be compulsory for municipalities and these will be able to decide for themselves whether they will use it or not.

TIME-HONoured CEREMONIES MARK OPEN



Lieutenant-Governor Louis O. Breithaupt inspecting naval guard of honour in front of Parliament Buildings



Lieutenant-Governor Breithaupt and Mrs. Breithaupt on their way to Legislature, followed by Premier Leslie M. Frost and Legislature Clerk Roderick C. Lewis

Ontario Government Moves To Establish Hospital

Text of the hospital insurance proposals of the Ontario Government, as tabled in the Legislature by Premier Leslie M. Frost on Tuesday, January 29.

THE GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO has carefully examined the offer of the Federal Government of January 26, 1956, to share in the costs of Provincial Hospital Care Insurance Programmes. Despite what it considers to be the limitations of the offer, and in the expectation and hope that the Federal Government will change its policies on the points in question, the Government of Ontario submits the following proposal for a comprehensive hospital services programme within the context of the Federal offer.

1. The introduction of a province-wide, universally available hospital care insurance programme, with benefits to become available as soon as the administrative organization can be established and placed in operation following the reaching of agreement with the Federal Government.

Because of the necessity of recruiting personnel and obtaining adequate office space, it is estimated that the "tooling-up" period for establishing the administrative machinery will require approximately two years.

The administrative task is further complicated by the necessity of integrating with the Government programme several thousand existing contracts providing hospital insurance coverage in some form to more than 3 1/2 million Ontario residents.

2. The Hospital Care Insurance Programme will include as benefits, in-patient diagnostic services, standard ward care in active treatment hospitals, convalescent hospitals and hospitals for the chronically ill, specified out-patient services and, either simultaneously or at a later date, diagnostic services on an out-patient basis. Basic hospital care is to be construed as the care and services provided by all regular non-professional staff normally employed by hospitals, and the services of professional staff employed by, or having a contractual relationship to, the hospitals.

These are exceptionally comprehensive benefits including basic standard ward care and all the so-called "extra services" of operating room, delivery room, drugs, etc., normally provided in hospital. It will be noted that the benefits are for the period of the duration of the illness, as long as in-patient care is medically necessary. These benefits protect the individual against the catastrophic costs of long-term hospitalized illness.

3. The benefits of the programme are to be universally available to all residents of the province, who have attained insured status by the payment of a personal premium. All persons in receipt of public assistance from the Government of Ontario, namely, recipients of Old Age Assistance and Old Age Security Supplementary Allowances (both granted after a means test),

Blind Persons' Allowances, Mothers' Allowances, Disabled Persons' Allowances, and relief for the unemployables, will be accorded insured status through the payment of their premiums by the Provincial Government. The so-called medical indigents, that is, those persons not in receipt of public assistance but who are unable to pay insurance premiums or their hospital bill, and who have been individually accepted as resident and indigent by the municipalities, will also be granted hospitalization, at the expense of the Provincial Hospitalization Fund and the municipalities. Such payments by the province and the municipalities are to be treated as shareable costs by the Federal Government. Although municipalities will make a contribution towards the care of medical indigents, the Province will relieve them of all or virtually all of this cost.

The Government of Ontario will pay the hospital insurance premiums of all social assistance cases, but since the municipalities are best qualified to determine indigency and to administer services for indigents, it is imperative that the municipalities continue to contribute to the per diem costs of indigent hospital care.

However, under the plans proposed, the municipalities will in general be relieved of the financial burdens incidental to this service. In the first place, the introduction of the hospital care programme will result in substantial savings in hospital care expenditures to practically all municipalities. The savings to the municipalities may be of two types:

- (a) Through an expected substantial reduction in the number of indigents for whom the municipality must grant assistance through the obtaining of hospital care insurance by many people who cannot obtain insurance coverage now.
- (b) Through the elimination of almost all hospital deficits to which many municipalities now make substantial contributions.

In the second place, the Government of Ontario will pay to the municipalities, upon the introduction of the programme, a special additional unconditional grant. Thus the Province will assume all or practically all of the indigent hospital costs of the municipalities.

4. The programme will, from the beginning, be universally available to all residents of the Province. Moreover, as it becomes feasible, membership will be made compulsory. In this way, the benefits of the programme will be available in time of need, and the costs of hospital care will be spread over the population, thus minimizing premium charges. But the objective of universal coverage cannot be achieved from the beginning, owing to the difficulties of administration, and of arranging for premiums collection. The Ontario Hospital Services Commission will have the authority to determine when coverage should be made mandatory for the various groups in the population.

Enrolment in the programme will begin as soon as feasible following agreement with the Government of Canada, with a view to having as large a proportion of the population as possible enrolled at the time the programme comes into operation. The Commission must not, however, be asked to do the impossible. One of the primary requisites of success is the existence of a strong and efficient administration. The cost of hospital care is rising rapidly, and it is inevitable that with improved and expanded services, the trend will continue upwards. Every effort must be made to contain these increases. It would, therefore, be unwise to require mandatory enrolment, except as administratively feasible. The integration of many thousands of

—Photo by Travel and Publicity

Plan Hospital Care, Highway Expansion, Aid Municipalities, Schools, Welfare

(Continued on page 4)

The purpose of this publication is to advise the people of Ontario of the services which their Government renders. Such services are effective in the degree to which they are known and used. The contents are for immediate republication. When change of address is requested, the address as printed on a copy of the publication should be enclosed. Communications with regard to the publication should be addressed to The Director, Division of Publicity. Issued by the Division of Publicity, Dept. of Travel and Publicity, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

COMING EVENTS

The Department of Travel and Publicity announces Coming Events in Ontario for the second half of February as follows:

DATE	PLACE	EVENT
15-16	Peterborough	25th Annual Meeting Federation of Ontario Naturalists
15-16	Toronto	Ontario Association of Architects Convention—Royal York
15-16	Toronto	Ontario Psychological Association Convention—King Edward
16-17	Ottawa	Junior Canadian Ski Championships
16-17	Temiskaming	Ontario Senior 4-Way Ski Championships
17-19	Windsor	Canadian Association of Painting and Decorating Contractors Convention
17-24	—	Brotherhood Week (The Canadian Council of Christians and Jews)
18	Toronto	Canadian Jewellers Association Meeting—Royal York
18-19	Toronto	Canadian Retail Federation Convention—King Edward
18-20	Toronto	Association of Ontario Land Surveyors Convention—King Edward
18-20	Toronto	Canadian Industrial Traffic League Convention—Royal York
18-21	Toronto	National Gift Show—Automotive Bldg., CNE
19-22	Windsor	National Warm Air Heating Conference
20-22	Toronto	Ontario Society for Crippled Children Convention—Royal York
21	Hamilton	"Ladies Night", Hamilton Branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada
21	Toronto	11th Divisional Conference, Protective Coatings Subject Division, The Chemical Institute of Canada—Seaway
21	Toronto	American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Toronto Section Meeting—Univ. of Toronto, Mechanical Bldg.
21	Toronto	International Chamber of Commerce, Canadian Council Meeting—Royal York
23	Collingwood	Southern Ontario Senior Alpine Ski Meet
23	Windsor	Business and Professional Women's Club of Windsor Conference
23-24	Sudbury	Senior Canadian Cross Country Ski Championships
24	Midland	Senior Canadian Ski Jumping Championships
25-26	Toronto	Association of Municipal Electrical Utilities of Ontario Convention—Royal York
25-26	Toronto	Ontario Municipal Electric Association Convention—Royal York
25-26	Toronto	Ontario Association of Rural Municipalities Convention—King Edward
25-26	Toronto	Ontario Plowmen's Association Convention—King Edward
27-28	Toronto	Ontario Association of Agricultural Societies and Class "B" Fairs Convention—King Edward
27-28	Toronto	Ontario Association of Agricultural Societies, Women's Division Convention
28-Mar. 2	Toronto	Ontario Credit Union League Convention—Royal York

CAPITAL GRANTS TO 5 HOSPITALS TOTAL \$55,000

Health Minister Mackinnon Phillips announces Provincial Government approval of more than \$55,000 to five hospitals in various parts of Ontario.

St. Joseph's Hospital at North Bay is to receive \$18,506, including \$10,000 for accommodation for 10 nurses' beds, and the balance for facilities for the training and instruction of nurses and auxiliary services facilities.

St. Francis General at Smith's Falls gets \$12,390 for five chronic treatment beds, one active treatment bed, and additional auxiliary services facilities.

Anson General Hospital at Iroquois Falls will receive \$11,280 for three active treatment beds, one nurse's bed, and auxiliary services facilities.

St. Thomas-Elgin General receives \$10,150 in recognition of the additional cost of converting the Memorial Hospital to an 80-bed chronic unit.

Collingwood's General and Marine receives \$2,896 for floor area being provided in the auxiliary services facilities.

GOLD PRODUCTION FOR LAST YEAR \$85,446,209

Thirty-two gold mines were operating in Ontario during 1956 and their total production for the 12-month period shows 8,986,725 tons of ore milled with a content of 2,474,944 ounces of gold and 407,242 ounces of silver for a total value of \$85,446,209, the Department of Mines reports.

Comparing these figures with those of 1955 when 9,571,363 tons of ore were milled with a content of 2,479,970 ounces of gold and 403,700 ounces of silver worth \$86,024,345, slight drops show in tons of ore milled, in gold ounces and also in total value.

Two of the mines closed down during the year, Young-Davidson in January, and Starratt-Olsen in July.

For the month of December, there were 30 mines reporting and they milled 741,525 tons of ore which contained 213,846 ounces of gold and 60,129 ounces of silver for a total value of \$7,180,865. In the corresponding month in 1955, there were 33 producing mines and they milled 793,138 tons of ore with a content of 213,501 ounces of gold and 31,937 ounces of silver worth \$7,524,227.

Municipal Affairs—

5-Man Committee To Review Operation Of Metropolitan Government In Toronto

A FIVE MEMBER COMMITTEE was appointed recently by Premier Leslie M. Frost to study the operation of the metropolitan form of administration governing Toronto and its suburbs. This committee is given full powers to go into every aspect of the system under which Toronto and its 12 suburbs are being governed since January 1st, 1954.

Heading the committee is Chairman of the Ontario Municipal Board Lorne Cumming. The other four on the committee are all members of the Legislature: William J. Stewart (Parkdale), Beverley Lewis (York-Humber), Thomas Graham (York-Centre) and Allan Grossman (St. Andrew).

Mr. Frost said the committee would start its work without delay and would likely be able to submit a report at a session of the Legislature which would be held next September.

The committee is being asked to inquire into and report on:

- (1) The composition, organization and methods of the Metropolitan Council and school boards;
- (2) The degree of success met by the Metropolitan council and metropolitan setup in meeting the needs for better local government;
- (3) Recommendations for improvements as based on findings of the survey.

The Premier felt that, after three years of operation, it was advisable to take a second look at this form of Metropolitan government.

Hospital Care Plan

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Frost points out that establishment of the programme is definitely dependent upon its acceptance by the Federal Government. It is submitted despite what the Ontario Government feels are limitations in Ottawa's offer of January, 1956. The Provincial Government is hopeful there will be a change of mind at Ottawa on certain provisions and that there will be no delay in reaching an agreement.

The Provincial Government feels the need for health services is universal and that one of the most important of these is hospital care. Its plan aims at offering Ontario residents a greater degree of hospital insurance than is available under any existing private contracts and at a lower cost. At the same time, it aims at relieving the municipalities of the financial burdens incidental to this service in the case of social assistance cases.

The Government is at the same time reaffirming its policy to interfere as little as possible with the activities of private enterprise in the health insurance field. For this reason, the Government contract will provide only an essential "floor" of hospital protection at standard ward level. Recognizing the advantages of services above that standard and of other types of health care, it hopes that there will be an expanded interest in the obtaining of insurance protection against medical care costs, private duty nursing costs, disability, and against loss of income through illness.

Speech from the Throne

(Continued from page 3)

interest rates and the restrictions on credit. The Legislature will be called upon to consider and act on these highly important matters.

A Province-wide, universally available hospital care insurance plan, which has been submitted to the Federal Government as a basis for a Federal-Provincial agreement, will be discussed.

Amendments to The Ontario Hospital Services Commission Act, 1956, and a complete revision of The Public Hospitals Act will be submitted. Legislation will be introduced to provide for the operation of the new Cancer Institute which will come into operation this year.

Attention will be given through welfare legislation to the betterment of the position of children under The Mothers' Allowances Act through broadening the basis of payments. Legislation would substitute for the existing flat rates a schedule of allowances which recognizes the budgetary needs of families. Dental care and treatment would also be made available to all Ontario children under 18 years of age who are the sons or daughters of social assistance cases.

Legislation will be submitted for the development of sound farm marketing plans. Broadening of assistance and supervisory services are proposed for agriculture in Northern Ontario.

Amendments to The Mining Act would provide for the separation of surface and mineral rights in Crown lands. Under this legislation, mining rights might be obtained under the same conditions as in the past, except that surface rights that are not required for mining operations would be reserved for the Crown. This would make it possible for the Province to plan new communities and to develop its mineral and forest resources in a sound and effective way.

Amendments will be introduced reinforcing safety regulations governing operations in mines.

Emphasis in this year's highway construction programme will be placed on the completion of Highway 401 from Windsor to the Quebec border, and on the closing of other gaps in trans-Ontario highways, including the construction of the section between Agawa and Marathon on the Trans-Canada Highway. The Burlington Skyway is expected to be open for traffic early in 1958.

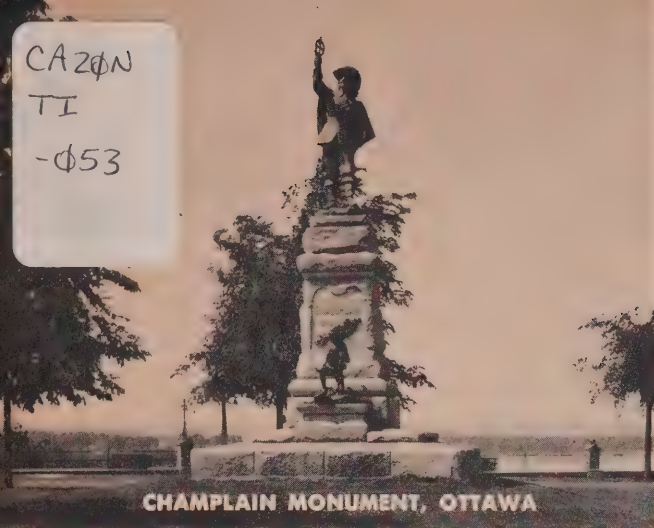
Amendments will be introduced to The Highway Traffic Act to raise the minimum liability requirements of the financial responsibility law, in order to meet the new conditions imposed by the higher cost of medical care and vehicle repairs.

Legislation will be introduced re-defining the provisions relating to bails for persons accused of crime. It is also proposed to amend other Acts to improve the administration of justice.

Among proposed amendments to The Labour Relations Act will be one to permit the Ontario Labour Relations Board to sit as panels. As such, it is expected they would be able to deal more expeditiously with the increasing volume of work arising from growing industrialization. It is also proposed to amend The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act to give greater protection to the health of workers engaged in occupations where there are atomic radiation hazards.

A second Report of The Select Committee on Toll Roads and Highway Financing will be presented.

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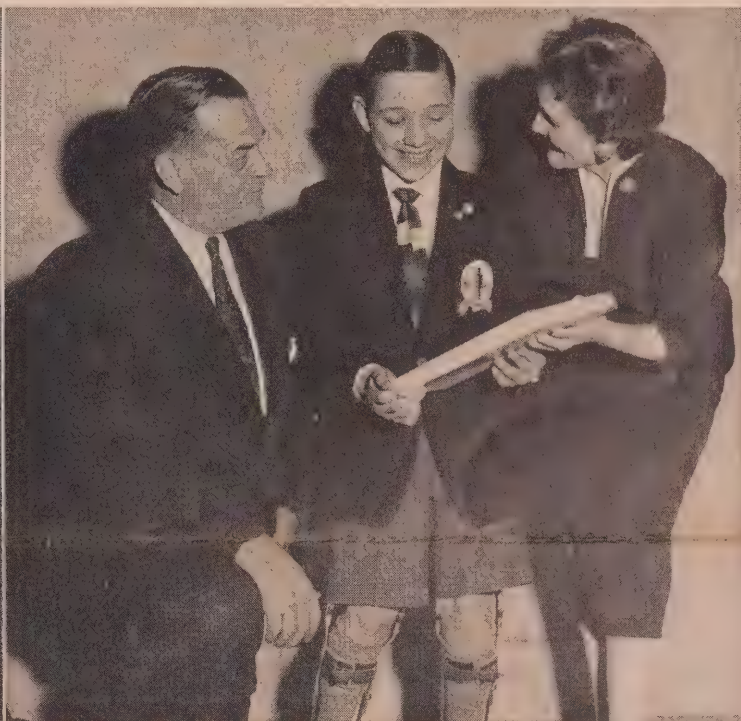
Government Services

VOL. 8

TORONTO, MARCH 1, 1957

No. 4

"TIMMY" VISITS TRAVEL MINISTER—



Travel-Publicity pictures.

Paul Gamble, son of Mrs. and Mrs. William Gamble of Corunna, who was chosen the 1957 "Timmy" for the Ontario Crippled Children's Association Easter Seals Campaign, was guest of Travel and Publicity Minister Bryan L. Cathcart, and Mrs. Cathcart, during which he is shown left examining design for one of the Department's new billboards to be placed in the United States, stressing Ontario as a vacationland, while the Minister looks on. Right, "Timmy," who resides in the Minister's hometown and is a neighbour, is shown with the Minister and Mrs. Cathcart, being presented with an illustrated book on art, which is one of his many interests. As a symbol of all Canada's Crippled Children, he was chief guest at the annual Sports Celebrities dinner, February 21.

Legislature Committee Reports—

Air Pollution Creates Grave Problems, Urge Control Commission Be Established

IMMEDIATE ESTABLISHMENT of an Ontario Air Pollution Control Commission, with sweeping powers to deal with the problem of air pollution, heads a number of recommendations in the final report of the Select Committee of the Ontario Legislature on Air Pollution and Smoke Control which was tabled in the House by Chairman A. H. Cowling on Thursday, February 14.

The committee, which was established at the spring session of 1955 and reconstituted after the June election of that year, had submitted an Interim Report during the spring session of 1956.

Throughout this final report is stressed the urgency of the air pollution problem, and the growing seriousness of its effects in Ontario on the population, livestock, properties and crops, and the great economic losses suffered through it.

Based on its extensive studies carried during the past two years, the committee makes the following five principal recommendations:

- 1) That an Ontario Air Pollution Control Commission should be established, organized and brought into active operation immediately;
- 2) That existing Ontario legislation dealing with air pollution is antiquated and should be amended;
- 3) That the proposed Air Pollution Control Commission should deal with the control of air pollution originating from railways as they pass through this Province;

(Continued on page 3)

\$203 Million Spent On Roads In 1956-7 \$135 Million Of It On New Construction

DURING THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR which ends March 31, Government expenditures on highways will have totalled approximately \$203 million, \$135 million or two-thirds being on new construction, Highways Minister James N. Allan disclosed at the recent convention of the Ontario Road Builders' Association.

On the King's Highways alone, new construction absorbed \$103 million, which is excluding maintenance costs.

A total of \$52 million, or one-quarter of the Highways Department's total expenditure, will have gone in subsidies to 1,000 municipalities to cover at least half of the total cost of construction and maintenance of municipal roads, streets and bridges throughout the Province. Included in this amount is the expenditure by the Department on development roads, roads in unincorporated townships and mining access roads.

During the past construction year, the Department awarded 318 construction and maintenance contracts for work on the King's Highways while work was done on 361 contracts brought forward from the previous year.

There was an increase in the number of contract completions during 1956, and there was improvement in the number of contracts running on or ahead of schedule.

Mr. Allan mentioned that his Department has been preparing a Highway Needs Report for the Province which he feels is the most intensive and detailed study of highways that has ever been made in Canada. This report is to be published in the near future. It will be an objective study that will assess the adequacy of the present highway system, estimate the increase in traffic demands over the next 20 years, and propose a programme of highway construction and maintenance that will enable the Department to construct and maintain highways that will serve the motoring public in Ontario to the very best advantage, with full regard to safety, convenience and economy.

\$709 Million Budget Aims at Meeting Demand

BUDGET PROVISIONS FOR 1957-58

New Taxes to Provide Needed Revenues, Increase Assistance to Municipalities

Highlights of Budget Speech to the Ontario Legislature by Provincial Treasurer Dana Porter, Q.C., on Thursday, February 21, are as follows:

REVIEW OF FISCAL YEAR 1956-57

Fourteenth consecutive surplus year. Net ordinary revenue estimated at \$461.7 million, net ordinary expenditure at \$461.3 million, leaving a surplus on ordinary account of \$390,000.

Province's capital expenditure hits record total of \$175.4 million, \$135.3 million of it on highways and natural resources and community access roads, and \$33 million on public works, including conservation and development projects.

Province's assistance to municipalities in 1956-57 totals \$180.2 million, nearly equal to half the municipalities' total tax levy.

Province carried out largest highway and road construction programme in history. Provincial Government itself spent \$203 million and this was supplemented by municipal expenditures of \$46 million.

Government's educational bill reached record high level of \$112.8 million.

Government's expenditures on public health were \$63.7 million.

Government spending on public welfare was \$29.4 million.

Province's outlay for rural power lines this fiscal year will have totalled \$7 million.

1956 was Ontario's most prosperous year. Capital investment rose by an astounding 25 per cent. to the highest level in its history. Agricultural output and farm cash income improved. As against a 2 per cent. increase in consumer prices, average weekly salaries and wages advanced by 5 per cent. Total income of workers and small businesses rose by over 9 per cent., retail purchases increased by 6 per cent.

New Taxes

2 per cent. additional corporation income tax, bringing it up from 9 to 11 per cent.

Special taxes on capital and places of business, which were in effect from 1947 to 1951 inclusive, are being re-imposed.

Increase of 2 cents per gallon on gasoline, bringing the tax to 13 cents per gallon.

Increase of 9 cents per gallon on diesel fuel.

Additional mining and logging taxes.

Increase in gallonage fee on beer production.

2 per cent. tax on all insurance companies calculated on the gross premiums payable by policyholders with respect to risks in Ontario, after deducting re-insurance ceded to registered insurers in Ontario. This replaces tax formerly payable by the same companies under The Excise Act of Canada, which was repealed as of December 31 last, and does not involve any increase in taxation.

The Province will, in addition, receive an increase in revenue from raises in its rental of tax fields to the Federal Government: the share of corporation income tax is raised from 8½ to 9 per cent., and from 5 to 10 per cent. in personal income tax.

Forecast of Revenue and Expenditure

Government is budgeting for net ordinary expenditure of \$491.3 million. Capital expenditure is forecast at \$218.5 million, of which \$158.5 million will go to highways and municipal road subsidies for new con-

Committee On Toll Roads —

Advise Step-Up In Road Construction, Recommend Increase In Gasoline Tax

AN ACCELERATION of the present highway construction programme and an increase in the gasoline tax to provide funds for this enlarged construction programme, are among the major recommendations featured in the report of the Select Committee of the Legislature on Toll Roads and Highway Financing which was tabled in the House on Tuesday, February 19, by committee chairman J. P. Robarts, Q.C.

The committee had been established at the spring session of 1955, and reconstituted in March 1956, with the assignment to study all matters relating to toll roads and report on the application of the same to certain areas having regards to the needs of the Province, and to review and study present highway revenue sources.

Recommendations of the report apply either to methods of financing roads, or to the advisability of toll roads or road projects in certain parts of the Province. As regards road projects or the application of the toll road principle to existing traffic arteries, the committee recommends the following:

(1) No consideration should be given to placing toll charges on multi-lane highways that have been constructed or that are partially constructed, even though they may be semi-controlled access highways of high standard. The committee thus recommends that Highways 400, 401 and the Queen Elizabeth Way be operated by the Province as freeways. It also asks that construction of Highway 401 be continued and be given high priority.

(2) The Department of Highways should obtain a feasibility report from competent independent engineers when future highway demands indicate the necessity of a controlled access four-lane highway.

(3) As a specific project, the committee recommends an early study by independent engineers of a new strictly controlled access highway between Toronto and Hamilton, to determine its feasibility as a toll facility.

(4) The cost of the Burlington Skyway should be amortized and retired by means of toll charges.

(5) The Department of Highways should obtain an independent engineering study on the feasibility of the proposed Welland Canal Bridge as a toll structure.

(6) The causeway at Fort Frances and the road linking Fort Frances to Atikokan should be given priority in the Ontario highway construction programme.

(7) All Ontario registered licenced passenger vehicles should be given the opportunity to purchase an annual permit which would permit the use of toll facilities in the Province without further charge, when such facilities are open to traffic.

Recommendations dealing with the problem of highway financing are as follows:

(1) The gasoline tax should be increased to provide additional funds for an accelerated highway construction programme.

(2) Public commercial vehicle licence fees should be adjusted to cover first the costs of administration and enforcement of The Public Commercial Vehicle Act, with the adjustment thus obtained transferred to the registration fee for the weight group. This means that public commercial vehicles and private carriers would pay equal registration fees and the public commercial vehicles would pay an additional amount to cover the extra costs involved in administering and enforcing The Public Commercial Vehicle Act. This would aim at placing public carriers on an equal footing with private carriers.

Maintain Removal Of Size Limit On Bass, Muskie

Removal of the size limit on black bass last year proved such a popular and successful experiment that the new regulation continues during 1957, as well as the reduction in the maskinonge size limit from 30 to 28 inches.

The action taken in the case of black bass had two main reasons. One was that many bass lakes were so heavily populated that stunting had occurred and it was felt that harvesting numbers of these bass to stock other suitable neighbouring lakes would help them to increase in size in new, uncrowded homes. It was felt that it would be better to permit these undersized bass to be taken by anglers without the restriction of a size limit.

In the second place, when undersized bass are returned to the water after being hooked, most of them do not survive. So anglers might as well keep them.

The maskinonge size limit was reduced because the peak of the maskinonge population was found to be in the 26 to 28-inch group and few exceeding 30 inches have been found available to anglers. Good fishery management indicated that a 28-inch size limit would be best.

CENSUS TAKEN OF FRUIT TREES IN PROVINCE

Designed for the purpose of estimating with some degree of accuracy the fruit resources of the province and provide a guide for marketing purposes, the Ontario Department of Agriculture is initiating a tree fruit census throughout the province.

Under the direction of the Extension Branch, Ontario fruit growers are being asked to make a return of the number of apple, peach, pear, plum and cherry trees on all of the fruit-growing farms of the province. In addition to the fruit trees, grape growers will be asked to report on the number of vines in their vineyards.

In addition to reporting the number of trees, growers will be asked to report on the varieties under cultivation.

A similar count of trees and vines is taking place in all fruit-growing sections of Canada.

W. B. Fox, Director of the Fruit and Vegetable Extension Service, said that the census would provide a guide as to the fruit resources of the province and assist in the marketing of the produce.

It is anticipated that the census will be completed by April.

(3) Registration fees for all types of vehicles should be reviewed in order to achieve greater equity in accordance with cost responsibility.

(4) The Government should review the tax rate per gallon levied on fuels other than gasoline with a view to equating the tax contribution for vehicles of the same size and weight powered either by gasoline or other fuels. This would call for an increase in the rate per gallon of tax levied on diesel fuels.

(5) The Province should obtain additional funds for the construction of new highway facilities by issuing 20-year bonds.

(6) Licence fees should be adjusted to reflect weight of vehicles and distance travelled for various classes; further, a variable fuel tax should be applied to vehicles over 18,000 pounds.

(7) Immediate studies should be instituted to develop the necessary rates for the imposition of a weight-distance tax.

Is of Compelling Forces of Growth in Province

struction. Combined ordinary and capital expenditure forecast is \$709.8 million.

Net ordinary revenue is forecast at \$574.4 million, which with \$1.2 million in capital receipts, will total \$575.6 million.

Assistance to Municipalities

Provincial assistance to municipalities, excluding contribution to Teachers' Superannuation Fund, the work of the Ontario Resources Commission and the monies made available by the Ontario Municipal Improvement Corporation, will total \$213.9 million.

Authority will be given to the Ontario Municipal Improvement Corporation to increase its capacity from \$50 million to \$150 million for purchasing debentures of municipalities.

Grants for elementary and secondary school education will total \$101 million in 1957-58.

The Province's unconditional grants to municipalities are being increased by \$8.2 million—from \$12.7 million in 1956-57 to \$20.9 million in 1957-58.

- A basic grant of \$1.00 per person will be paid to all municipalities which are contributing towards the cost of certain administration services of justice.
- All municipalities will be paid a basic grant of \$2.00 per capita in recognition of their welfare services.
- The present graduated amount, which ranges up to \$2.50 per capita, based upon the population of each municipality, will continue to be paid to compensate municipalities for their social welfare expenditures.

Provincial unconditional grants will be applied exclusively to benefit residential and farm taxpayers: these grants will be calculated as a reduction in the mill rate on residential and farm property. This aims at stimulating home ownership and also increasing the number of dwellings available for rental purposes.

The introduction of hospital insurance will bring additional assistance to municipalities.

The Province will raise its contribution in support of Children's Aid costs from 25 to 40 per cent.

It will increase from 50 to 60 per cent. its share of public assistance paid out by municipalities in the form of direct relief.

Provincial assistance for municipal roads will be \$53 million.

Education

Appropriation for education will be \$145.2 million, an increase of \$32.4 million over 1956-57.

Provincial grants to universities will amount to \$18 million.

Total appropriation for agricultural colleges will be \$11.1 million, including \$5.5 million for new buildings and equipment.

Highways

Expenditure by Province on highways will be \$233.4 million, of which \$181.4 million will be for maintenance and new construction, and \$52 million will be for the payment of subsidies to municipalities. Together with the municipalities' own expenditures, this will make possible an overall highway and road programme of \$284 million.

Health

The Government has moved to establish hospital care insurance and hopes it will be in operation on January 1, 1959.

Health expenditures are estimated at \$60.7 million.

Welfare

Provision for welfare expenditures is being increased from \$29.4 million in 1956-57 to \$34.5 million in 1957-58. Principal increases will be in payments to charitable institutions, Children's Aid and Mothers' Allowances.

General

Large scale construction, involving hospitals, Teachers' Colleges, conservation works and buildings of all kinds, some of it started in 1956-57 is planned and an appropriation of \$50.1 million is being provided for these.

Province's outlay for rural power lines will be increased from \$7 million in 1956-57 to \$8.7 million in 1957-58.

Lands & Forests—

Extermination Of Fish And Game Carried On Grand Scale In "Good Old Days"

AROUND many a campfire and in many a hotel room at fish and game association meeting times, and wherever hunters and fishermen may gather, there's always talk of the "good old days" and of present-day depredation of fish and game. "If the fellow today guarded our fish and game as did our forefathers, we would have a lot more now," they say.

But if you dig back into some of the old records, it will be found that our forefathers weren't nearly as careful about ensuring the future as their descendants are today. For example, back in 1892 the Ontario Government appointed a fish and game commission to look into the future.

At that time, every butcher store—or most of them—sold venison, bear meat, ducks and geese, rabbits and other wildlife. The limit then was fifty speckled trout in one day, the fish to be five inches or more in length. A five-inch speckled trout isn't much bigger than a sardine and is less than one year old. Today the limit is seven inches and, in fact, most of the fish planted in Ontario lakes and streams by the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests are seven inches or longer.

There were no fish hatcheries in Ontario in the old days. Today there are 28, some of them the most modern anywhere in the world. There were no game wardens, either. The bag limit called for 300 ducks in a season and the Government commission found that that wasn't nearly enough for the "market" hunters of the day who supplied the stores.

Five deer per individual hunter per season didn't improve the deer hunting any, but it did allow many hunters to dispose of surplus venison in the stores.

"The extent to which fishing is carried on in the closed seasons is alarming, and the exposure of fish in the markets of the larger towns and cities during the closed seasons is open and defiant," so the Government commission reported in the early nineties.

"The extent to which netting is carried on is also inconceivable and the spawning grounds stripped year after year until in many places where fish abounded formerly in large numbers there is no yield now at all," the commission's report went on. "If a force of game wardens was appointed, this matter could be vigorously looked into and the slaughter and destruction could be very considerably lessened."

In a report of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, made to the U.S. Congress in 1891, there was reference to Wilmot's Creek, 40 miles east of Toronto: "In early times it was famous for salmon, great numbers of which frequented it every autumn for the purpose of spawning. They were so plentiful forty years ago (in 1851) that men killed them with clubs and pitchforks, women seined them with flannel petticoats, and settlers bought and paid for farms and built houses from the sale of salmon. Later, they were taken by nets and spears, over 1,000 often being caught in the course of one night."

That ended the salmon fishing in Wilmot's Creek in the "good old days."

Air Pollution Creates Grave Problems

(Continued from page 1)

- That the proposed Air Pollution Control Commission should deal with the control of air pollution originating from ships docked, moored or navigated in any Ontario harbour, or operated in waters within Provincial boundaries;
- That the proposed Commission prohibit domestic incinerators, consider with great care what type, if any, shall be permitted as incinerators for apartment houses and give immediate and serious attention to the disposal of garbage and industrial wastes.

Among other findings and recommendations demanding serious attention, the committee's report lists the following:

The internal combustion engine is one major source of air pollution which must be controlled as soon as possible. The report includes in this category, not only gasoline powered automobiles, but also diesel busses, railway engines and diesel powered equipment of all kinds. It recommends that, as soon as effective and practical devices are developed and made available to improve the quality of automobile exhaust, their attachment should be made mandatory on every gasoline powered motor vehicle in the Province. It also recommends investigating the possibility of adapting diesel and gasoline busses to burn propane for fuel since the exhaust from propane is much less offensive. Another recommendation is the investigation of the use of catalytic mufflers for diesel equipment.

Air pollution is a very real problem for the farmer and he would be wise to taken an active interest in its control. The committee reminds farmers that they probably do suffer a steady and insidious loss, which is increasing year after year, because of the imperceptible damage caused to the crops by air pollution. There is also evidence that farm livestock can be and are injured by air pollution. In many rural communities, air contaminants appreciably shorten the useful life of farm buildings, equipment, machinery and fences.

Air pollution is a serious health hazard. The effects of air pollution on health may range through a spectrum of disease from mental depression and a loss of normal vitality and efficiency, through headaches, chronic bronchitis, sinusitis, rhinitis, asthma and other allergic manifestations, to cancer and death. The committee believes there is ample authority and a continually increasing amount of evidence to justify the statement that air pollution is a major cause of lung cancer and other malignancies. Regarding fallout of radioactive elements, there is no health hazard yet resulting from it, but the proposed Air Pollution Control Commission should have personnel qualified to give continuous attention to this problem because this is a type of air pollution which could conceivably reach a dangerous level in the future.

Air pollution is an important job worthy of the attention and abilities of leaders in business, industry, science and government, the committee feels. It will require specially trained personnel. It will also require the co-operation of the whole population. The report insists that every individual citizen must be made aware of the immensity and importance of the problem and must be educated to be willing and anxious, not only to pay for, but to help in every possible way in combatting and controlling air pollution in this Province.



The purpose of this publication is to advise the people of Ontario of the services which their Government renders. Such services are effective in the degree to which they are known and used. The contents are for immediate republication. When change of address is requested, the address as printed on a copy of the publication should be enclosed. Communications with regard to the publication should be addressed to The Director, Division of Publicity, Issued by the Division of Publicity, Dept. of Travel and Publicity, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

DRYDEN'S NEW HOSPITAL OPENED—



Hospital construction progress in Ontario was marked recently as Health Minister Dr. Mackinnon Phillips opened a new general hospital, this time the Dryden District General Hospital. Since 1947 when the Provincial Government initiated a policy of capital grants to stimulate the construction of hospitals, grants amounting to \$64 million have been approved, of which \$42 million have already been paid. Seen here attending the opening of the new hospital which will serve part of Northwestern Ontario, are from left to right: Administrator F. Taylor; Ontario Hospital Association President C. V. Charters; Nursing Superintendent Dorothy Rourke; Dr. Phillips; Albert Wren, M.P.P. for Kenora; and Hospital Chairman Dr. E. M. Dutton.

COMING EVENTS

The Department of Travel and Publicity announces Coming Events in Ontario for the first half of March as follows:

DATE	PLACE	EVENT
		March is Red Cross Month
1- 2	Fort William	Ontario Interscholastic Ski Championships
1- 2	Toronto	Ontario Camping Association Convention —Royal York
2- 3	Sudbury	Finnish Canadian Ski Federation Championships
2-30	Toronto	41st Annual Exhibition, Society of Canadian Painter-Etchers and Engravers—Royal Ontario Museum
3- 6	Toronto	Prospectors' and Developers' Association Convention—Royal York
3- 9	—	Canadian Education Week
4- 5	Toronto	Roses Incorporated, Eastern Region Convention —King Edward
4- 7	Ottawa	National Warm Air Heating Conference
4- 8	Kingston	World Series of Curling, McDonald-Briar —Kingston Community Memorial Centre
5- 6	Toronto	National Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Association of Canada, Annual Meeting and 14th Annual Convention—Seaway Hotel
6- 7	Toronto	Ontario Hog Producers Association Convention —King Edward
6- 9	Toronto	Canadian Chiropractic Association Convention —Royal York
7	Toronto	Toronto Section Meeting, American Institute of Electrical Engineers—Mechanical Bldg., University of Toronto
7- 8	Hamilton	51st Annual Convention, Ontario Horticultural Association
7- 8	Windsor	Association of International Border Agencies Convention
8	Toronto	Life Underwriters Association of Toronto, Ontario Sales Congress—Royal York
9-10	Limberlost	Recreational Ski Weekend
9-10	Sudbury	Invitation Cross Country Ski Championships
11-13	Kingston	Chemical Institute of Canada, 7th Chemical Engineering Divisional Conference
11-13	Toronto	Allied Beauty Equipment Manufacturers' and Jobbers Association Convention—Royal York
11-13	Toronto	National Heating and Air Conditioning Show —Automotive Bldg., CNE
11-14	Toronto	Packaging Association of Canada Convention —King Edward
11-15	Toronto	"Fire Inspection Practices" Course—Ontario Fire Marshal's Office
15-23	Toronto	Canadian National Sportsmen's Show —Coliseum, CNE

Lightning Caused 30% Of Forest Fires In 1956

In 1,017 forest fires in 1956 in Ontario, 302 of them due to lightning and the rest man-caused, 155,304,770 cu. ft. of merchantable timber on Crown lands was affected by burn, valued at \$2,870,250.50 (Crown dues only). Cost of extra fire fighting was \$1,175,266.56, the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests reports. Lightning fires were responsible for 216,210 of the 226,212 acres burned. Lightning fires were six per cent. higher than the previous ten-year average and man-caused fires 4 per cent. lower. Acreage burned was 19 per cent. above average.

Next to lightning, campers again led the list of forest fire causes, being blamed for 196 fires burning 532 acres. Other causes in order and area burned were: Smokers, 145 fires and 3,296 acres burned; miscellaneous, 123 fires and 401 acres; railways, 122 fires and 403 acres; settlers, 49 fires and 4,329 acres; road construction, 34 and 153; logging operations, 22 and 135; prospectors, eight and 252; incendiary, eight and 480; mining operations, six and 19, and unknown, two fires burning two acres.

FIRE INSPECTION COURSES IN MARCH

The 5-day courses in "Fire Inspection Practices" will be given by the Fire Marshal's Office in the Fire Marshal's Office Annex, 216 Huron Street, Toronto, on March 11-15 and March 18-22.

These courses are open to all members of municipal and industrial fire inspection bureaus as well as to fire chiefs. Lectures will deal with many and various problems met with in inspection work.

In addition to lectures, one and one-half days will be devoted to field inspections of various types of buildings.

No fees are required for attendance at these courses.

Will Help Farmers In Management Of Their Woodlots

Farm woodlot owners who wish to manage their woodlots as a renewable resource can obtain the services of their local Reforestation Supervisor of the Department of Lands and Forests free of charge to assist them in this work.

The purpose of woodlot management is to secure a full stand of valuable trees in as short a period as possible. The length of time required, foresters say, depends on the state of the woodlot and the amount of time and effort that can be devoted to the work.

Woodlots that have been heavily cut over will need many years of care and work to become once again stocked with valuable trees. Inspecting a woodlot, the forester points out and marks trees which will never develop into sound, straight timber. These should be culled out, giving more space to the more valuable trees to grow and develop with less competition.

Improvement work usually is done during the winter. Then it is easier to distinguish the crooked and defective trees and those interfering with the growth of more valuable units. Trees taken out in improvement cutting can be used as fuelwood. Many woodlot owners have benefitted by advice given by their forester.

New Correspondence Courses In Trades Made Available

The Department of Education is offering Canadian Vocational Correspondence Courses in Automotive Mechanics, Carpentry I and II, Machine Shop Practice I and II, and Radio Theory and Practice, prepared with the co-operation of the Federal Government and in agreement with the departments of Education of the other provinces of Canada.

These courses are intended for those who are unable to attend schools for instruction and who desire to learn the techniques of these trades, and are available to residents of all provinces. Prospective students are cautioned against enrolling in any of these courses if they are not working in that particular field or in one related to it.

The fee for each of these courses is \$10. For application forms, write to the Director, Correspondence Courses Branch, Department of Education, 206 Huron Street, Toronto 5.

The Department of Education is also providing free Correspondence Courses in academic subjects for adults living in Ontario, who have left school and who desire to advance their education. Courses are available at both the elementary and secondary school levels.

Reformatory Annex Will Feature Private Rooms

A new minimum security institution is to be built as part of the Ontario Reformatory at Burwash, Reform Institutions Minister John W. Foote, V.C., announces.

A feature of this new institution will be provision of private rooms for inmates.

This part of the reformatory, which is to be named Camp Bison, will be occupied by inmates who have earned the privilege through good behaviour. Provisions are being made to accommodate 200 prisoners.

The rooms will be furnished with bed, table, chair, radio earphone outlet, private sanitary facilities. Under normal conditions, the doors will remain unlocked.

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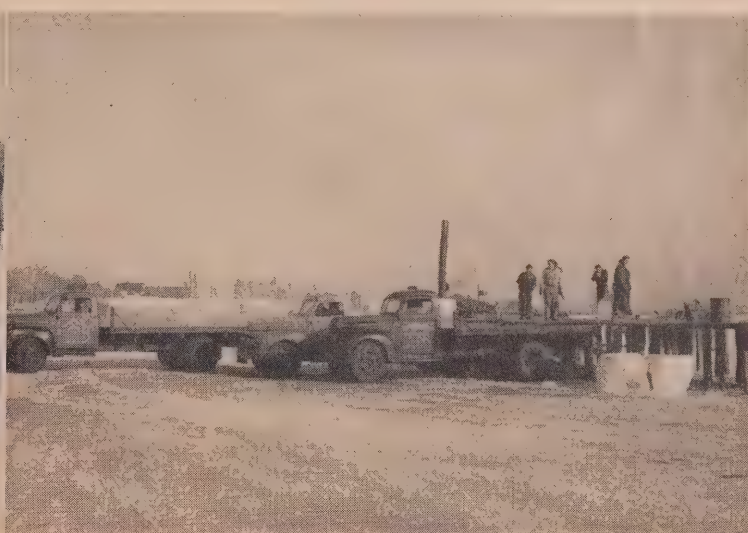
TOWER AND BRIDGE, SIMCOE

VOL. 8

TORONTO, MARCH 15, 1957

No. 5

ICE SUPPLY FROM SUMMER PLAYGROUND—



—Photos by Travel and Publicity.

Boulevard Lake in the city of Port Arthur is the heart of a popular summer playground, attracting great numbers of swimmers and providing a good course for sailing races and speedboat races. It is located in a park in the very heart of the city. During the winter, however, Boulevard Lake becomes the centre of an industry, supplying great quantities of ice blocks for industry and home consumption. Among the most important customers are the Canadian railways which use large quantities of ice blocks. The business of cutting ice blocks is done on an assembly line basis, and employs a good many men. Left photo shows team of men operating one of the big ice saws on the surface of Boulevard Lake. At right, the ice blocks are shown being loaded on trucks that will take them to storehouses. Come next summer, these blocks will be used to keep food supplies fresh and cool, while Boulevard Lake which supplied them will have reverted to its role of playground for the population of Port Arthur and its many tourists.

HYDRO BUYS SITE FOR STEAM PLANT AT LAKEHEAD

Acquisition of a site in the Lakehead area, for the building of a steam generating plant, was announced recently by A. W. Manby, general manager of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

Mr. Manby also disclosed that the Richard L. Hearn steam plant in Toronto will be expanded, that four 200,000-kilowatt team turbo-generators are being added which will give the station a capacity of 1,200,000 kilowatts. The foundation work on the first unit is already well advanced.

He said that results of studies carried so far at the Des Joachims' nuclear plant have proved very encouraging, but he stressed that there were many complex and difficult problems to be solved before nuclear power plants could compete with conventional plants.

Record Number Of New Firms For One Year

A total of 4,684 new companies were incorporated in Ontario during 1956, Provincial Secretary George H. Dunbar disclosed recently in the Legislature.

Mr. Dunbar pointed out this was the highest number of incorporations ever registered in one year in the Province's history.

New Department—

Transport Dept. To Initiate Studies, Co-Ordinate Functions Of 4 Departments

ESTABLISHMENT of a new Government department, probably called the Department of Transport, was announced recently in the Legislature by Premier Leslie M. Frost.

This new branch of provincial administration will absorb some administrative functions, and consolidate others, dealing with transport questions which are now under four departments: Highways, Provincial Treasurer, Municipal Affairs and Attorney-General.

Decision to establish this new department resulted to a great extent from the studies and recommendations of the Select Committee of the Legislature on Toll Roads and Highway Financing.

"In the light of the studies made by the Select Committee on Toll Roads and Highway Financing, and earlier by the Select Committee on Highway Safety, it appears to be advisable, as a first and very important administration step, to consolidate the administrative functions in relation to a number of highly important matters that were brought about in the consideration of those committees," the Premier said.

"Presently, these matters are being dealt with by four departments, the Department of Highways, the Department of the Provincial Treasurer, the Department of Municipal Affairs and the Department of the Attorney-General. It is necessary that these various departments continue to be very vitally interested in certain matters concerning highways."

The Premier pointed out, however, that "it is desirable that there should be a stronger co-ordination of functions of these various departments relating to these problems than is now possible."

Discussing the work of consolidation which the new department will be asked to perform, Mr. Frost said: "The administration of motor vehicle licensing has a very direct bearing on highway safety. Highway safety likewise includes the rules of the road, driving, and the enforcement of law. Highway-user taxation is a very large subject which must be dealt with progressively from time to time."

"It was deemed advisable two years ago to transfer the collection of gasoline tax to the Department of the Provincial Treasurer; it was one of the conditions and recommendations of the Gordon report, and there is no doubt that in itself the collection of that particular tax by the Provincial Treasurer is still valid."

(Continued on page 3)

DEPT. OF MINES REPORT FOR 1956

A report, titled "Ontario Mines Riding the Crest in 1956," has been prepared for distribution by the Ontario Department of Mines. Publication of the 90-page report presents a carefully balanced and well-documented summary of the remarkable growth of Ontario's mining industry during the year.

The format was changed somewhat in the 1956 report so that Part I deals entirely with the industry, and Part II is devoted to the activities of the Department of Mines.

The first section includes a synopsis of active mining operations and progress in the development of many new mines which are preparing for production. In Part II, the pages devoted to the Mining Lands Branch, summarize briefly the progress of a great many mining companies which have not yet begun the preparation of plants for actual mining, but which are well advanced in exploratory work.

Preparation of the report, which is liberally illustrated and which carries a number of maps and illustrative graphs, has required less than two months. This ensures that the information it contains was completely up-to-date at the end of the year.

Home Atmosphere And All Modern Conveniences



Exterior view of Macassa Lodge



Women's lounge

Smart Designs, Streamlined Facilities Brighten Life At New Home For The Aged

MACASSA LODGE, in the City of Hamilton, Ontario, is, first of all, a home—a haven of peace and security for aged persons during their declining years—with the added advantage of friendly companionships with compatible persons of relative ages and similar interests.

Residents may assemble in the main lounges and watch TV, reminisce, or discuss current topics; play cards, chess or checkers in a room set aside for this purpose; read or write letters in the library; attend movies, plays or concerts in the auditorium on occasion; worship in the quiet chapel; or merely relax in their comfortable rooms.

Although there are no fancy frills in Macassa Lodge, monotony has been avoided by using a variety of building materials in both exterior and interior construction. Interesting combinations of wood, plaster, masonry and stone in the hallways, lounges, auditorium and offices are further complemented by cheerful colours on painted walls and in drapery and upholstering fabrics.

The entire edifice is so simply designed, so streamlined, that, in relation to its required size, the economy of its construction, materials used, and resultant maintenance and operation can at once be sensed. Yet there has been no skimping and no substitution of cheap for good materials.

Macassa Lodge was erected at a cost of \$1,500,000 including the land, landscaping, building, furnishings, fixtures and equipment. The City of Hamilton and the Ontario Government contributed equal amounts.

The cost of carrying each aged resident grosses \$104 monthly. Residents reimburse the City according to their ability to pay. A resident receiving Federal Old Age Security of \$40 monthly—or, if between 65 and 70 years of age, a like sum under Ontario's Old Age Assistance Act—pays this sum over; but \$7 monthly is returned to the resident for pocket money. The difference of \$71 monthly is absorbed equally by the City and the Province.

About 90 per cent. of Macassa Lodge residents receive Old Age Security or Old Age Assistance allowances. Others have industrial or veterans' pensions. A few pay their way out of personal funds. An aged person with, for instance, \$800, may deposit the sum with the City Treasurer. At once, \$300 would be placed in trust for burial only. From the balance, each month, the cost of maintaining the resident—less \$7 per month for pocket money—would be deducted. Should the resident for any reason move or be moved from the Lodge any balance on hand is returned, or reverts to the party's estate. Those who outlive their deposits continue in residence undisturbed even to receiving the \$7 monthly allowance.

Hamilton's first Old Folks Home was established about 1860. When the present Hamilton General Hospital was built in 1880, the old hospital buildings became the "new" House of Refuge. In 1895 an additional 3-story Home For The Aged was erected. Additions to this building were made about the turn of the Century and again in 1907 and 1928. All of these centres remained in use until Macassa Lodge was completed.

Macassa Lodge was officially opened May 10, 1956, and on May 24, 80 men and 60 women from the old homes were moved in. But Christmas dinner was served to a full quota of 120 men and 112 women—232 all told—including six married couples.

Residents in the main wing of Macassa Lodge are all ambulatory—normal persons in full possession of their faculties, however aged. In the men's wing are eight 4-person, twenty-five 2-person, and five single rooms. The single rooms accommodate asthmatic persons. A system of exterior louvers, set vertically, are adjustable from within these rooms to control light and air. The women's wing is similarly planned.

In a third wing, 28 women and 36 men are under special care. These residents are not bed cases but sufficiently senile, confused, sensitive or neurotic to warrant semi-segregation and greater attention. Some, however, like to visit the main lounge or auditorium, on occasion, to watch TV or concert programmes. On each side of this wing are four 4-person, nine 2-person and two single rooms; and a small lounge and dining room, one for men and one for women.

Public Health—

WILL MAKE POLIO VACCINE AVAILABLE TO ALL ONTARIO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

HEALTH MINISTER MACKINNON PHILLIPS announces that, due to some misunderstanding which has arisen concerning the Ontario Government's policy in regard to distribution of poliomyelitis vaccine, he wishes to reiterate that it is the intention to make the vaccine available to all medical practitioners as soon as possible. There would be no charge.

Such distribution possibly would be feasible following conclusion of the present vaccination programme being carried on by Medical Officers of Health. This programme, started by the provincial government in 1955, in all probability will be completed by next June. Any new policy, however, would naturally depend upon availability of the vaccine.

By making polio vaccine available to the medical profession, Dr. Phillips said, the Ontario Government would simply be following the policy in effect in the case of other biological products such as diphtheria toxoid. The other products are now available to Medical Officers of Health and to medical practitioners. The latter can obtain these biologicals free of charge by applying directly to the Ontario Department of Health or to the health departments in whose jurisdiction they practice, if such departments or units maintain distribution depots for their own areas.

As for the safety of the commercial product processed in the United States and now sold in Canada to medical practitioners, Dr. Phillips said he had been assured by officials of the Department of National Health and Welfare just a few weeks ago that a sample from every batch of the imported vaccine is sent to the Virology Laboratory at Ottawa where it is tested in exactly the same manner as similar samples from the University of Toronto's Connaught Laboratories, sole source of Ontario's supply of vaccine so far.

Gold Production During January Valued \$7,114,391

During the month of January, Ontario's thirty producing gold mines milled 759,681 tons of ore which had a content of 210,404 ounces of gold and 33,082 ounces of silver having a total value of \$7,114,391, the Department of Mines reports.

In the corresponding month of 1956 when 33 mines were operating, 775,633 tons of ore were milled and the content was 210,074 ounces of gold and 31,325 ounces of silver with a total value of \$7,371,996.

The daily averages for this last January were 24,505 tons of ore milled, a recovery of 6,787 ounces of gold and 1,067 ounces of silver, and a production value of \$229,496. The average grade of ore amounted to \$9.36 per ton and the average number of wage-earners employed was 10,786.

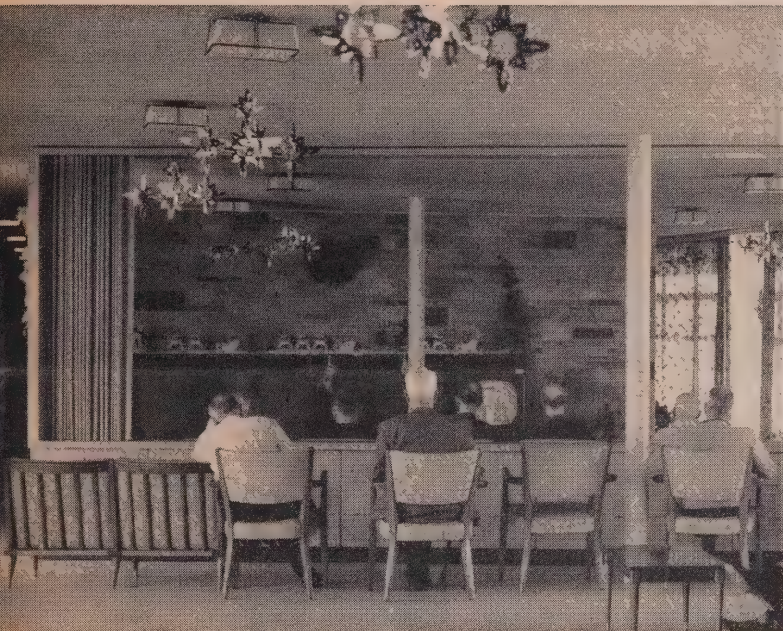
PROVINCIAL POLICE FORCE INCREASED, SALARIES RAISED

An increase in the strength of the Ontario Provincial Police from 1,570 to 1,770, and salary raises to members of the force were approved recently by the Legislature on the recommendation of Attorney-General A. Kelso Roberts, Q.C.

Mr. Roberts also announced that several buildings for OPP staff members are under construction, and it is expected some 50 housing units will be completed in the coming fiscal year, which should relieve an acute housing problem felt by the Provincial Police in many parts of the Province.

The service bar allowance of \$2 per month for each 5-year period of service is also being increased to \$5 a month for each bar.

For Elderly People At Hamilton's Macassa Lodge



Men's lounge



The chapel

—Photos by Travel and Publicity.

A fully equipped dispensary and examining room adjoins an infirmary of four private rooms in which residents who become temporarily ill are accommodated. Seriously or chronically ill persons are transferred to a hospital.

Only one wing of Macassa Lodge contains more than one story. On the main floor of this wing are six attractively furnished and decorated living-room, bedroom, bathroom suites for aged married couples. On the second and third floors are the sleeping rooms and a lounge-reading room and dining-room for the staff of 38 persons.

In all rooms, in spite of streamlining for economy of construction and efficiency of maintenance and cleaning, a homey atmosphere has been achieved. Sleeping rooms are all on outside walls. Bathrooms, linen and cleaning materials closets, and cross-halls containing roomy lockers are set between the two dividing corridors.

The type of construction employed called for the use of 4 ft. cement blocks for interior walls. In halls, lounges, offices and the auditorium these have been painted in cheerful colours complementing the colours of the plastered walls. Floors are inlaid linoleum in light tones throughout.

In each bedroom the end walls are panelled with V-joint birch plywood in natural finish. Window and inside walls are plastered and painted. Beds and dressers are natural wood finish. Bright drapes and bedspreads blend nicely.

The entire wall between the men's and women's lounges is faced with stone on both sides and contains two huge fireplaces, one for each room. Comfortable chairs covered with easy-to-clean vinylized fabrics simulating leather are so placed that all may view the TV sets. Attractive draw-drapes are hung at the long picture windows.

Off the main lounge is a room for cards and other table games. A library and writing room adjoins the Superintendent's and general offices near the main entrance. A convenient snack bar stocks smoking materials and other sundries.

In several of the bathrooms a unique arrangement facilitates the bathing of elderly folk needing assistance. The tub, instead of being raised off the floor which would mean a laborious climb, is set on the floor in normal fashion and has a convenient handrail. And at the foot of the tub, several steps, guarded by a gate, lead to a lower level back of the tub where an attendant may stand and thus assist the bather without having to kneel or bend over.

The chapel is multi-denominational. United Church, Anglican, Baptist and Presbyterian ministers conduct services, open to all, on successive Sundays. The Salvation Army takes the service on fifth Sundays when such occur in a month. Roman Catholic Holy Days are celebrated on occurrence.

Modern as any recently built theatre, the spacious stage, staggered walls and ceilings (for acoustical perfection), and clever use of colour and building materials make the auditorium particularly attractive. Audiences averaging about 200 persons, counting residents, friends and members of the staff, attend the plays, concerts and 16 mm. movie programmes regularly presented by local service clubs and other organizations.

The main dining room is brightly spacious. Here again care in planning is evident. The 4-place dining tables are solidly made so they will not slide nor tilt should an aged diner lean heavily on one edge when rising. Yet they can be readily moved by the staff for the cleaning and waxing of floors.

In the preparation of food for the 232 residents, every effort is made to produce appetizing, home-cooked meals. The kitchen is a masterpiece of monel-metalized equipment, tiled floor, and spectra-glaze walled and partitioned efficiency.

All these fine appurtenances and attributes—and the many cares and attentions that do make it look like a home—are the reasons why visitors—representatives of City and County Councils, Township Boards and other organizations contemplating similar or the improvement of existing establishments—have been coming from all over Ontario and from as far west as Vancouver to see for themselves the City of Hamilton's new home for the aged: Macassa Lodge.

Geological Maps On Important Blind River Area

Orders are being accepted by the Ontario Department of Mines for prints of an uncoloured preliminary geological map of the heart of the Blind River uranium area.

The map, by Earl M. Abraham, a geologist of the Department, shows in addition to the geology, the location of the principal producers and prospects within the area, drill holes and their significance, property surveys, roads, power lines and other topographical details. The assumed trends of the ore zones as indicated by drilling are clearly shown.

Since the map, which is drawn on the scale of one inch to the quarter mile, contains a great deal of new information, it is expected that there will be a considerable demand for the prints. The Department has set a price of \$1.00 a copy on the map to partly cover the cost of printing.

A colour copy is available for examination at the Department of Mines.

1956 VISITORS AT QUETICO PARK TOTAL 26,000

On canoe and camping trips alone, 12,760 people entered Northwestern Ontario's beautiful Quetico Provincial Park in 1956, about 9,000 of this number crossing the International Border from the United States by canoe, Park Supt. C. R. Williams reports. Park Rangers estimate that about one-third were Boy Scouts from the U.S., some from as far as Texas and Florida.

In addition, it is estimated that about 13,300 people visited the new Dawson Camp Grounds at French Lake by automobile.

The total park visitation, about 26,000 was more than double 1955's. Aircraft landings at licensed seaplane ports in the Park totalled 361, most of them at Beaverhouse and Lac La Croix Ranger Stations.

Transport Department

(Continued from page 1)

"Nevertheless, studies which have been made by the two committees, namely the toll road committee and the highway safety committee, pretty clearly indicate that the studies in relation to proper highway use, the problem of depreciation and deterioration, must to a very large extent be encountered in a department having actual day to day experience in these problems."

The Prime Minister indicated that motor vehicle licencing would be done by the new department, and he also said that the Ontario Highway Transport Board would probably be transferred from the Department of Municipal Affairs to the Department of Transport. "This," he said, "would permit the Board to continue to fulfil its quasi-judicial functions while, at the same time, coming under the administration of the department and having a close association with the branches of the department engaged in licencing, weight enforcement, taxation and safety."

Mr. Frost also stressed the fact that many problems concerning the transport problem in the Province will have to be the object of extensive studies, and he felt that all these studies should be correlated and performed by one department.



ONTARIO

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COMING EVENTS

The Department of Travel and Publicity announces Coming Events in Ontario for the second half of March as follows:

DATE	PLACE	EVENT
		March is Red Cross Month
15-23	Toronto	Canadian National Sportsmen's Show—Coliseum, CNE
16-17	Kirkland Lake	Northern Ontario Recreational Ski Weekend
16-17	Limberlost	Limberlost Ski Club Invitation Alpine Meet
16-17	Sudbury	Echo Ski Club Invitation Cross Country Meet
18-20	Toronto	Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association Convention—Royal York
18-20	Toronto	Toronto Whist Club Convention—Royal York
18-22	Toronto	"Fire Inspection Practices" Course—Ontario Fire Marshal's Office
19-21	Toronto	Mutual Fire Underwriters Association of Ontario Convention—King Edward
20-21	Toronto	Canadian Red Cross, Ontario Division Convention—Royal York
21	—	Opening of Easter Seal Campaign—Canadian Council for Crippled Children and Adults
21	Hamilton	Annual Students' and Juniors' Papers Competition, Hamilton Branch of Engineering Institute of Canada—McMaster University
21	Toronto	Toronto Section Meeting, American Institute of Electrical Engineers—Mechanical Bldg., University of Toronto
22-24	Toronto	Alcoholics Anonymous Convention—Royal York
25	Toronto	Ontario Pulp and Paper Makers' Safety Association Convention—King Edward
25	Toronto	Ontario Federation of Labour Convention—Royal York
25-27	Toronto	American College of Suregons, Sectional Meeting—Royal York
25-27	Toronto	Travel and Publicity Department Development Branch Inspectors' Spring Conference—67 College Street
25-29	Niagara Falls	National Warm Air Heating Conference
26	Toronto	Ontario Provincial Federation of Labour Convention—Royal York
26	Toronto	PAC Conference, Ontario Federation of Labour—Prince George
27-28	Toronto	Canadian Co-Operative Wool Growers Limited Convention—Royal York
27-29	Toronto	Merger Convention of Ontario Federation of Labour and Ontario Provincial Federation of Labour
28-30	Toronto	Grand Conclave of Ontario Convention, True Kindred—Royal York
29-30	Toronto	Canadian Physiotherapy Association Convention—Royal York
30-31	Sudbury-Levack	Onaping Ski Runners, Annual Sugar Slalom

Public Health—

New Hospital For Mentally Ill Children Canada's First In This Special Field

A HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT OF mentally ill children will be set up at Thistletown in Metropolitan Toronto, on a 92-acre site which has just been acquired from Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children, Health Minister Dr. M. Phillips announced recently in the Legislature.

This new hospital will be Canada's first research centre for mentally ill children in Canada, and Dr. Phillips says the programme to be developed there will be unique in North America.

Purchase of the property, which was used as a summer convalescent home by the Hospital for Sick Children, was made possible largely because of the effectiveness of the anti-polio vaccine programme in the Province. Since the latter went into operation, the number of polio cases among children has been drastically reduced in Ontario, and the authorities of the Hospital for Sick Children are going to use the proceeds of the sale to provide certain needed extensions at the Hospital.

The Thistletown location is considered ideal by Health Department authorities because it is close to the University of Toronto, and this will facilitate the programme of research and observation. Moreover the establishment needs little renovation to be adapted to its new purpose.

Dr. Phillips pointed out that the new centre is designed strictly for mentally ill, or psychotic children, and not for mentally defective or mentally retarded children. He also expressed the hope that the stay of the patients would not be too long.

"There is a good chance," said the Health Minister, "that, as our research programme develops, more than 70 per cent. will be cured within a year and returned to active life. It is possible that we will be able to cure almost all psychotic children."

The Thistletown Hospital was constructed in 1928 and has a capacity of 115 beds.

Million Road Maps For 1957 Processing, Preparation Explained

ONE million 1957 Provincial Road Maps—product of the Department of Highways of Ontario—will soon be "off the press."

How many motorists, on receiving one of the new maps from a Department of Travel and Publicity Tourist Information officer at a port of entry or other government source, will stop to examine it objectively? How many will recall that Ontario Road Maps have been a readily obtainable—without cost—motoring guide since 1923? How many will give the clever artwork and meticulous cartography and addenda more than a passing thought, or ponder the tremendous amount of research and effort entailed in the preparation and printing?

For those who like to know more about "the man behind the man behind the gun," the production of an Ontario road map starts with the drawing of base maps founded on base line surveys run by Ontario land surveyors as far back as 1803, or earlier. The map must be drawn to scale and, because it is drawn on a flat, plane surface, allowance must be made for the earth's curvature. To do this, the cartographer must reduce all distances to miles per inch, and use what is known as conic projection to delineate highways, roads, lakes, rivers and other details with minimum distortion.

How much information to include in the map must be carefully considered—too little, and it would be virtually useless—too much, and it would be hard to read—it must remain a convenient size.

The map must be up-to-date. It must, therefore, be altered each year and new roads and communities added. Formerly, all details were drawn in ink on linen, but only so many erasures could be made and new data drawn in before a new drawing was needed. Today, only permanent features such as lakes and rivers are draughted in ink. Details subject to change are "stuck on."

Information contained in Ontario Road Maps comes from many sources—D.H.O. assumption and study plans; division of surveys, Department of Lands and Forests, as to place names; Canadian Board of Geographical Names, Ottawa, for standardized spelling; and population figures from the Department of Municipal Affairs. All other details—and the indices, mileage tables, etc., found in the various panels—emanate from Highways Department district offices and main office files. The cover, with its interesting historical montage, was designed by a staff artist, one of the five persons in the D.H.O. cartography section which produced the map.

No other publisher of road maps in Canada prints as many. Still they do not meet the demand, however, perhaps because official Province of Ontario Road Maps are the only reports or statements on paper, that a million motorists will see, which depict past, present and future highways, secondary and other roads, in complete, up-to-date and accurate detail.

Indispensable as a guide to motorists, whether home folks or guests of the Province, Ontario Road Maps are also, to a very important degree, Ambassadors of Goodwill—for they will be referred to again and again in distant lands as returning visitors trace their pleasant trips through Ontario for friends at home.

Close To 16,000 Jail Inmates Get Chest X-Rays

Health Minister Mackinnon Phillips announces that, as a result of a chest X-ray organized by the Ontario Department of Health's Division of Tuberculosis Prevention in Ontario jails, 15,883 prisoners were X-rayed during 1956.

As a result, 91 inmates from various jails throughout the Province had been recommended for sanatorium treatment.

The programme got underway in 1955 in Toronto's Don Jail and was extended to 13 other institutions at various times throughout 1956. Largest number of prisoners X-rayed was in the Don Jail—10,189, of which 35 were recommended for treatment.

Weaving Course At Indian Reserve Proves Popular

The Chitamo Club, a lively group operating at the Serpent River Reserve located at Cutler, recently sponsored a Box Loom Weaving Course with the assistance of the Community Programmes Branch of the Education Department.

Miss Eileen Muff of the Community Programmes Branch was the instructor and adviser at the three-day course which was attended by delegates of the Serpent River Reserve, the Garden River Reserve and the Manitoulin Island Reserve.

In a gesture of appreciation for her work on this occasion, Miss Muff was made an honorary member of the Serpent River Band. Miss Muff is the second woman to receive this honour from this particular band.

1¼ Million Trees Planted In L. Huron Forest District

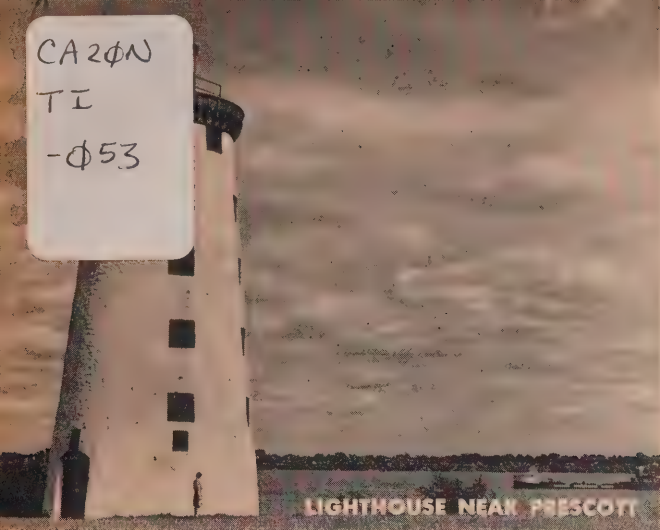
More than a million and a quarter trees were planted last year in the Lake Huron Forest District by the Ontario Government, by far the most of them by the Department of Lands and Forests on lands purchased by counties or authorities as part of conservation programmes. The Department of Highways planted 64,000 to beautiful roads and the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Reform Institutions also planted trees on their lands.

The County Forest of Grey led in this reforestation, with Bruce, Waterloo, Wentworth, Halton, Oxford, Brant and Huron following for a total of 697,000 trees. W. E. Steele, Reforestation Supervisor, reports that Saugeen led the Authority forests with the Upper Thames, Ausable and the Grand Authority forests and the Middle Maitland following.

"Less land is being purchased by the Authorities in counties in the southern part of the district," Mr. Steele reports. "Prices have risen and city people are competing for purchase of marginal farms. However, Authorities are revising their scale of land values and are hoping to acquire the areas necessary for conservation programmes."

"The local Conservation Authority, County Clerk or Zone Forester, would welcome notification of marginal farms for sale. As the mechanization of agriculture increases, it seems probable that more farms will become marginal for agriculture; such farms might well be sold for forestry purposes."

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ONTARIO

Government Services



VOL. 8

TORONTO, APRIL 1, 1957

No. 6

MOBILE INFORMATION BUREAU LAUNCHED—



—Photo by Travel and Publicity.

Something new has been added to the equipment of the Travel and Publicity Department—a specially fitted motor trailer which will function as a mobile information bureau and will travel throughout Ontario, and also across the border, to publicize the vacation attractions of this Province. The trailer will visit the various reception centres each spring in connection with the training programme for the receptionists. It will be exhibited at travel and sports shows in the Province and in the United States, and at various points in the neighbouring states which are recognized as a good travel market. It will also be used at various inland points to serve travellers who may have overlooked the reception centres at the border. Unveiling of the trailer took place on Friday, March 15, at the Canadian National Sportsmen's Show in Toronto, with Travel and Publicity Minister Bryan L. Cathcart presiding. Above, Mr. Cathcart is seen as he is cutting ribbon across the entrance to the trailer, with Mrs. Cathcart standing beside him; at right, looking on, are two of the Department's receptionists, Miss Juanita Johnstone and Mrs. Nita Zachary.

Old Age Pensions Boosted By \$6, \$3 From Province

The Province of Ontario will assume half the cost of the \$6 per month raise in old age assistance allowance which will become effective on July 1st, Premier Leslie M. Frost announced recently in the Legislature.

The Provincial and Federal Governments share equally in the payment of these allowances. As soon as the Federal Minister of Finance indicated his Government was ready to raise its contribution by \$3, the Provincial Government agreed to match it.

Welfare Minister Louis P. Cecile figures the increase in allowance will cost the Province an additional \$1,000,000 yearly.

\$109,000 GRANT TO REGENT PARK HOUSING PROJECT

A grant of \$109,000 to the Toronto Housing Authority by the Province of Ontario toward the construction of an additional building in the Regent Park project, is announced by Planning and Development Minister William M. Nickle, Q.C.

This latest grant brings the total of the Provincial Government's contribution to the Regent Park project to \$1,398,000.

The new addition planned will be an eight-storey building providing 109 suites, and basis of the grant is \$1,000 per suite.

Survey To Be Made Of Surface Rights On Mining Claims

Establishment of a three-man committee, which will study the problem of surface rights on mining claims coming up for patent, was announced recently in the Legislature by Premier Leslie M. Frost. Members of the committee will be appointed in the near future so they can conduct their survey and report to the Government in time for enactment of legislation at the next session.

The need for such a study, Premier Frost explained, is quite urgent and there should be no delay in working out a clear-cut policy on surface rights involved in mining claims. Mining activity should not run counter to protection of the public domain, specially provincial forest resources. Under the present order, forest conservation policies could be impeded because of rights involved in mining claims.

3 New Institutes Of Technology Being Established

The establishment of three new technological institutes in the Province was announced recently by Education Minister William J. Dunlop. These will provide facilities for trade and technical training, and will be developed to the same level as the Ryerson Institute of Technology in Toronto.

The three new institutes will be located in Hamilton, Ottawa and Windsor. The Hamilton one is already in operation, following reorganization and expansion at the former Institute of Textiles. Opening of the Ottawa and Windsor institutes is scheduled for next September.

Hospital Insurance Plan—

Agreement With Ottawa Forthcoming, Look Forward To Start Early In '59

INDICATION of a forthcoming agreement with the Federal Government on the subject of a universal hospital insurance plan, and hopes that hospital coverage for all will be available in Ontario by January 1, 1959, were reported recently in the Legislature by Premier Leslie M. Frost.

This came after Provincial Treasurer Dana Porter, Q.C., and National Health Minister, Paul Martin, had announced in a joint statement that an understanding had been reached "on the essential terms to be embodied in a formal agreement establishing hospital insurance in Ontario."

Mr. Frost has already, in prevision of an agreement with the federal authorities, introduced enabling legislation for the establishment of a hospital insurance plan in Ontario.

(Continued on page 5)

AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL OF NORTHERN ONTARIO



Farm office and part of huge barn at Ontario Agricultural Department's Demonstration Farm at New Liskeard, Ont.



Cutting lush first crop of timothy hay on Ontario Government's Farm at New Liskeard, June 1955. This field yields two good crops each year.

Government Assistance To Settlers Pays Off In High-Yield Quality Crops

IT MAY NOT BE LONG before agriculture plays as big a part in the economy of Northern Ontario as does mining and forestry today. This vast, rugged region, extending beyond North Bay approximately 700 miles from south to north and a similar distance from east to west, famous for its mineral and timber wealth, contains extensive areas of productive soil which yields record crops of a quality matching, and frequently surpassing, anything produced elsewhere in the Province.

The Northland is gradually emerging from the common misconception that it is a wilderness of waste rock and scrubby bush, a place of mining and lumbering camps, a land suitable only for the hardest and most adventurous of pioneers. Today, southern Ontario, popularly termed by northerners "the banana belt", is becoming more and more favourably impressed by this great undeveloped region not only for its remarkable mineral and forest resources, but for the quality and variety of its agricultural productivity.

An article in "The Quarterly", published by the Ontario Northland Railway, excellently describes it: "From the rich bottom lands of Nipissing through the prairie country of Temiskaming to the gently-rolling areas of Cochrane, there are rich and varied soil conditions of an extent for which the uninitiated are not prepared. Hay farms have always been associated with lumbering operations and Northern Ontario has hay in abundance. Fodder crops, however, are no longer grown for the sole purpose of keeping bush horses on the roads. The herds of dairy and beef cattle take the bulk of it; lush fields of timothy, clover and alfalfa yielding three tons and more to the acre and, in the case of alfalfa, two good crops a season and a third for grazing. . . .

"Wheat, oats and barley are everywhere, with wheat making further advances every year. . . . Some of the mining country is also good farming country as in the Timmins area. That country is distinguished for its fine dairy herds, its poultry and eggs and its garden produce. Without exaggeration it may be said that nowhere in Ontario are finer vegetables produced and the production of excellent vegetables is notable from Nipissing to Moosonee. Whole milk, cream and butter are produced on a large scale in every section of the country and it is a land of honey as well—freeweed honey of the finest kind."

The agricultural potentialities of this northern region of the Province have been apparent to the Ontario government for some years. Since 1946 the Ontario Department of Agriculture, in an effort to promote and assist its development, has paid subsidies to bona-fide farmers and settlers for clearing and breaking land, drilling of wells, for providing drainage and

drainage outlets, for purchase of livestock, potato grading machinery and equipment, power sprayers and dusters. In the 10-year period—April 1st, 1946, to March 31st, 1955—the records show that the Ontario government, through its Department of Agriculture, has assisted a total of 13,483 settlers, 83,058 1/4 acres of land have been cleared and 70,619 acres have been broken. Total subsidy over this period amounted to \$1,338,940.26. Average sum paid per farmer for clearing and breaking was about \$102.08.

The Districts of Cochrane, Temiskaming, Rainy River and Thunder Bay top the list in that order in the amount of clearing and breaking done, accounting for about 75 per cent. of it. There is no lack of water in the northland. Lakes and streams are everywhere. But the cost of getting a satisfactory water supply is beyond the reach of the average settler.

The provincial government assists settlers by means of a subsidy of 50 per cent. of the cost of drilling or digging wells costing in excess of \$200, maximum assistance not exceeding \$300. This subsidy applies also on the cost of piping water from other sources such as lakes, streams and springs. No subsidy is paid on pressure pumps or installation of water systems. Over the 10-year period from April, 1946, the government has paid out an annual total averaging about \$31,000, the annual subsidy per farmer averaging approximately \$212. As an example, during the 1954-55 season, 156 settlers made application for this subsidy. It was applied to 83 wells drilled, 38 wells dug and 35 from other sources. Total cost was \$97,092.29, averaging \$622.38 per unit. Total subsidy paid was \$31,635.69, an average of \$202.79 to each applicant. Since the policy went into effect in 1946, a total of 933 farmers have been helped.

The government also provides generous assistance to overcome northern farmers' drainage and drainage outlet problems. From 1946 to 1950, the Ontario Department of Agriculture undertook this work by constructing main ditches, opening up water courses and deepening road ditches where necessary. In those years, applications from land owners were channelled through the township councils in organized townships and through the School Boards in unorganized townships.

The value of these ditching and drainage projects was soon apparent. Thousands of acres of low-lying black soil areas, previously considered useless, were opened up and reclaimed for agricultural needs. Today, they are producing profitable crops. Glackmeyer Township in the Cochrane District is notable in this respect. A vast area of scrub bush and muskeg was converted into fertile fields by ditching and draining and in recent years more settlers have been attracted to this area than any other part of the north.

Since 1950, the drainage projects are handled by the Ontario Department of Public Works under amendments to The Municipal Drainage Act and The Provincial Aid to Drainage Act which were enacted at the 1950 session of the Legislature. They provide that where the work is in a municipality in a

Lands & Forests—

Few Changes In Fishing Regulations, Wendigo Or "Splake" Now Fair Catch

THREE splake or "wendigo"—the speckled trout-lake trout cross—will be allowed resident and non-resident fishermen per day in Ontario this year, according to regulations recently issued by the Minister of Lands and Forests, the Hon. Clare E. Mapledoram. The fish must be at least seven inches long. The open season is from May 1 to September 15.

The splake hybrid, sometimes called the ghost fish, resulted from experiments in fish laboratories and hatcheries. They have been distributed in fairly large numbers in a number of selected lakes.

Department personnel are still working on the crossing of maskinonge and pike, but so far with less success than with splake.

Few changes have been made in the fishing seasons for 1957. Speckled, rainbow, brown and Aurora trout seasons open on May 1, the traditional date. So does angling for ouananiche, or landlocked salmon, which has a one-a-day limit.

Black bass fishing will open on July 1 and extended to October 15 except in some areas, including Lake St. Clair, River St. Clair and the Detroit

River, where it opens June 25 and continues to December 15. Maskinonge fishing opens in Northern Ontario, June 25, but again in the Detroit area it is earlier, June 20.

Most pickerel or walleye fishing begins May 15 but it is wise to check on this later because the dates vary according to areas.

Black bass limit is six in one day, maskinonge two in one day not less than 28 inches in length; pickerel, six per day; pike, six; rainbow or Kamloops trout, five of either or five of any combination in one day, not less than seven inches in length.

Anglers are allowed to take five brown or Aurora trout, not less than seven inches, while from most areas the limit on speckled trout is to be one and an additional 14 in one day, provided the additional 14 in the aggregate weigh not more than ten pounds.

The possession limits may not exceed one day's catch. Length of fish is measured from the tip of the head, with jaws closed, to the tip of the tail, with the lobes compressed.

No change is expected in the cost of non-resident angling licences this year. They cost \$6.50 and may be obtained at representative tourist outfitters, camps and lodges, summer camps and hotels and sporting goods dealers.

A non-resident under the age of 17 may fish without a licence when accompanied by a member of his family who holds a licence—but the catch of the young fisherman must be included in the catch of the licensee.

MAY OVERSHADOW MINERAL AND TIMBER WEALTH



—Department Travel and Publicity photos

Hay baled in the field at Demonstration Farm ready to be trucked to barn.

Trucking hay to barn at New Liskeard, June 1955.

territorial district or a provisional county, a grant of 66½ per cent. of the cost will be paid to the initiating municipality. Where the work is in a territorial district not in a municipality, the government will pay an amount not exceeding 80 per cent. of the cost.

Livestock breeders in the Northland get government encouragement through measures that provide for payment of freight on approved purchases of breeding stock from points in old Ontario to destinations in the north. Also, the government pays return railway fare for one man sent from the north to select such livestock on the condition that purchases be made in Ontario for a group of three or more bona-fide farmers or settlers and distributed at the original cost. In the fiscal year, 1954-55, total amount covering these measures was \$9,777.51, which is about the average expended annually since the policy was adopted.

The government also perpetuates the plan inaugurated experimentally in 1945 to establish veterinary service committees by providing an annual grant equal to a sum raised by a local committee up to a maximum of \$1,600. Today, 12 of these committees are giving veterinary service to practically all livestock areas of the 11 municipal districts.

The government subsidy on potato graders, power sprayers and dusters for potato production and weed control equals 50 per cent. of the cost of machines and freight up to maximum of \$350. A total of \$6,603.77 had been paid out to the end of March, 1955, on this subsidy, \$2,084.34 of which covered the 1954-55 year, indicating increasing purchases of this equipment. The government also pays northern potato growers an amount equal to 50 per cent. of the freight charged on carload lots of certified grade seed potatoes going from points north of North Bay to other parts of the Province. In addition, the Ontario government makes annual grants to some 50 agricultural societies spread over the Northland, the amount spent in 1955 being \$4,804.25, not including a special grant of \$516.18 paid to the Northern Ontario Exhibition, an annual event established in 1950 and held at Schumacher near Timmins. Women's Institutes in the north are encouraged by the government to the extent that the expenses of one delegate from each branch are paid for their attendance at an area convention. In 1954-55, an amount totalling \$1,617.80 was expended for this purpose.

So much for government assistance, but, one may ask, what are the northern farmers doing in return? For one thing, they are clearing and breaking an average of over 8,000 acres annually, and as high as 15,000 acres in one year. There is evidence of a marked improvement in the quality of live stock being produced. Cattle marketing is well organized in Manitoulin, Algoma and Parry Sound, where the largest Feeder Cattle Sales in Canada are held annually.

At Uno Park, near New Liskeard, the annual Lamb Fair, inaugurated in 1937 to induce northern farmers to produce a high type and quality of

sheep, attracts buyers from all over the country, particularly from Toronto meat packing plants. Temiskaming farmers know their sheep and they command top prices. Hampshires are the predominating breed, but Oxfords and Cheviots are raised also.

For several years past, Chancellor peas grown in the Matheson area of Temiskaming have been winning championship awards consistently at the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto and at the Chicago Exposition. In Chicago in 1951 and 1952, they carried off world championships.

In Manitoulin and in the Timmins area of the Porcupine, great flocks of turkeys, are raised and are much in demand on city markets for their high quality. Soils and climate of the north are well adapted to the production of top quality potatoes, and particularly seed stocks. Turnips, carrots, beets, parsnips, cabbage and cauliflower, etc., of the highest quality are grown on northern farms in abundance. Producers' co-operatives are not as well established as in the older parts of the province, but those that are do a flourishing business. As an example, the Temiskaming Producers' Co-operative at New Liskeard in 1955 sold livestock to the value of \$121,484; meat sales were \$153,000; eggs, \$40,000; poultry, \$16,000; feed sales \$112,000 and grass seed \$91,000.

Through the agricultural representatives of the Ontario government, northern farmers are being educated in the use of modern scientific farming practices. From these experts, too, they are being assisted with their marketing problems. The provincial Demonstration Farm at New Liskeard, under the supervision of Agricultural Representative M. F. Cook, is of tremendous assistance to northern agriculture, as is the constant supervision of other Agricultural Representatives, one of which is located in each Municipal District.

There is a great continuing pioneering spirit in Northern Ontario. It is evident everywhere, in mining, in forestry, but even more so in its farming communities. Climatic conditions are not as severe as they used to be. The country is opening up. Old timers in the north are commenting on how mild the winters are getting and how hot the summers. The past year was a record one in this respect. There is no apprehension about the future in the prevailing spirit that exists in the Northland. Despite the wasting asset of mining deposits in production, there is no ghost-town horizon in the outlook of these people in the mining towns, the pulp mill areas and the agricultural regions. Here is a land of such tremendous possibilities, a vast storehouse of natural resources almost beyond comprehension, that its future is assured. And there is no doubt in the minds of those who know it best that it is destined to play a chief role in Canada's growth in international trade. They are building strong and permanently. And they are convinced that one of its major sources of economic contribution to the welfare of this Province and this country are its great agricultural potentialities.

OPEN SEVERAL TREE NURSERIES IN NORTH ONT.

New, small tree nurseries are being established in Northern Ontario by the Department of Lands and Forests.

"Reforestation is frequently a requirement of forest management and land rehabilitation," officials explain. "The number of trees used is increasing annually, which forces an increase in nursery capacity. Since the greatest relative increase is in Northern Ontario, new nurseries are located there.

"The Department has decided to

test the theoretical advantage of obtaining the increased production from several small district nurseries rather than from a single large central nursery. Management of these small nurseries will be an added responsibility for reforestation supervisors already employed."

Large nurseries are operated by the Department at St. Williams, Orono, Midhurst, Kemptville and other Southern Ontario points. From these are distributed more than 25 million trees a year for reforestation purposes.

In addition, some of the larger pulp and paper and lumber companies either operate their own nurseries in the north or co-operate with the Department in providing trees for planting in various areas.

Hospital Insurance Plan

(Continued from page 1)

Before a formal agreement is entered with the Federal, one more province must accept the federal proposals in this regard. British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Ontario have so far accepted Ottawa's proposals. Indications are that one or two other provinces will announce their acceptance of the proposals in the near future.

Mr. Frost said his Government is going ahead on the assurance given by Ottawa that the hospital insurance proposals will be approved by a majority of provincial governments representing a majority of Canada's population—which approval has been made an essential condition for financial participation by the Federal Government.

It is estimated by Premier Frost that 3,500,000 in Ontario, or 60 per cent. of the Province's population, will be covered by the plan at the beginning, with the scope of its being gradually widened to provide coverage for everyone wanting to participate.



The purpose of this publication is to advise the people of Ontario of the services which their Government renders. Such services are effective in the degree to which they are known and used. The contents are for immediate republication. When change of address is requested, the address as printed on a copy of the publication should be enclosed. Communications with regard to the publication should be addressed to The Director, Division of Publicity. Issued by the Division of Publicity, Dept. of Travel and Publicity, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

COMING EVENTS

The Department of Travel and Publicity announces Coming Events in Ontario for the first half of April as follows:

DATE	PLACE	EVENT
1- 2	Toronto	Canadian Tire Dealers and Retreaders Association Convention—King Edward
1- 2	Toronto	Ontario Farm Radio Forum Convention—Royal York
1- 4	Toronto	Canadian Restaurant Association Convention—Automotive Bldg., CNE
1-10	Windsor	Windsor Music Festival
2- 4	Fort William	Ontario and Minnesota Pulp and Paper Mill Unions Convention—King Edward Hotel
2- 5	Sudbury	National Warm Air Heating Conference
2- 5	Toronto	National Warm Air Heating Conference
4	Hamilton	Annual Joint Meeting of Hamilton Branch of Engineering Institute of Canada and of Hamilton Section of American Institute of Electrical Engineers
4- 5	Toronto	Personnel Conference—Royal York
5-13	Toronto	National Home Show—Coliseum, CNE
7- 9	Toronto	Canadian Secondary Materials Association Convention—King Edward
7-13	—————	National Wild Life Week
8- 9	Toronto	Industrial Accident Prevention Association Convention—Royal York
9	Toronto	Canadian Council of Churches, Department of Christian Education Meeting—Christ Church, Deer Park
9-12	Brantford	National Warm Air Heating Conference
10	Toronto	Official opening of new headquarters, Registered Nurses' Association of Ontario—33 Price St.
11	Toronto	Automobile Parts Manufacturers' Association (Canada) Convention—Royal York
11-12	Niagara Falls	First Annual Collegiate Drama Festival for the Niagara Peninsula
11-13	Toronto	Registered Nurses' Association of Ontario Convention—Royal York
12	Toronto	Ontario Motor League Meeting—Royal York
13	Windsor	Night of Stars
13-14	Toronto	Bowling Alley Association of Ontario Convention—King Edward
14-16	Toronto	Canadian Association of Radio and Appliance Dealers Convention—Royal York
14-16	Toronto	Ontario Association of Radio and Appliance Dealers Convention—Royal York
15-16	Toronto	Ontario Hospital Association, Public Relations Institute Convention—Royal York
15-17	Toronto	National Safety Council, Pulp and Paper Section Convention—Workmen's Compensation Board Bldg.

Mines—

Prospecting Activity Registers Drop, Concentrate On Developing Properties

A DROP in prospecting activity was recorded in seven of Ontario's thirteen mining divisions in February, and according to figures compiled by the Ontario Department of Mines, the total number of claims recorded in the first two months of this year was 5,390, down by 2,833 from the total for the same period in 1956.

Although prospecting has dropped off in recent months, development work on properties staked previously is proceeding at a rapid pace throughout nearly all the Province.

So far this year, 967 miners licences have been issued or renewed. This compares with 1,472 for the first two months of 1956. Last month's total of new and renewed licences was 664 as compared with 1,030 in February, 1956.

Following are comparative figures of claims recorded for all divisions.

	First Two Months		For February	
	1956	1957	1956	1957
FORT FRANCES	271	83	157	33
KENORA	261	272	199	200
LARDER LAKE	442	387	363	233
MONTREAL RIVER	52	349	21	242
PARRY SOUND	9	38	5	10
EASTERN ONTARIO	558	228	369	74
PATRICIA AND KOWKASH	65	406	45	300
PORCUPINE	179	583	92	211
PORT ARTHUR	1,496	993	900	664
RED LAKE	231	419	135	357
SAULT STE. MARIE	1,376	492	996	87
SUDBURY	1,734	738	1,049	216
TIMISKAMING	1,543	402	996	277
TOTALS	8,223	5,390	5,327	2,898

Agriculture—

SET NEW BRANCH TO KEEP FARMERS INFORMED ON ALL NEW DEVELOPMENTS

ESTABLISHMENT of a new branch in the Department of Agriculture to co-ordinate and distribute all information emanating from the various branches of the department and its institutions, was announced recently by Agriculture Minister William A. Goodfellow. This is aimed at bringing to farm people the latest information on the activities of the department on the subject of marketing, research, farm management, Junior Farmer and 4-H activities and all subjects pertinent to good and successful farming.

The new division will prepare publications to this effect, and will also utilize to the full the facilities of the press, radio and television.

Discussing the importance of agriculture in Ontario's economy, Mr. Goodfellow said it became evident that the activities of agriculture must be directed to increasingly efficient production, particularly to meet the needs of the Province's rapidly expanding population. Modern farm practices have already resulted in increased production despite the fact there are fewer acres under cultivation.

The increase in production and efficiency is best illustrated by the fact that in 1837 the Ontario farmer was able to produce only enough food for his own family and one other person, while today he produces food for his family and 23 other people besides.

Closely linked to the problem of producing more, is that of finding markets for this new production. "It is a matter of immediate concern to myself and the Government," said Mr. Goodfellow, "to see that every possible step is taken which will ensure a market for his product so that collectively he will be able to establish orderly marketing of his product and will be placed in a better bargaining position."

Lands & Forests—

Land Use Survey In Northern Ontario May Bring New Development Policies

A LAND use study which may ultimately affect the development of thousands of square miles of land in Northern Ontario is being carried out by officials of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests near Cochrane.

The project covers 20 lots on Concessions 11 and 12 in Glackmeyer Township. It includes study of the present land use, history of development and factors affecting it, determination of land use capabilities and preparation of a complete plan of pilot use development, including recommendations for any necessary research.

"One of the basic advantages of this work is that it provides data to plan for the orderly disposal of Crown land for agricultural use, and it assures that land sold for such use is made up of an adequate amount of soil capable of giving sufficient agricultural yields to provide a successful farm," says Regional Forester L. Ringham.

"The mistake of selling land which has little or no chance of being used for agriculture could be avoided by having prior knowledge of what lands are best suited for forest use and maintaining them in the Crown." In this way, the public could be assured of hunting grounds, forest lands and recreational areas which would not have to be bought back from private interests at high cost.

It is felt that forest site classification through the survey will provide knowledge for a more intensive form of timber management, both from the standpoint of silviculture and economics.

"Through mismanagement of the timber resources, in a settlement area, soils capable of yielding up to 40 cords of wood per acre are now growing two to 10," Mr. Ringham says.

He suggests that site classification would help ensure more successful planting programmes by matching species to site.

"Assuming that the Clay Belt will eventually develop its full agricultural potential, the fish and wildlife resources of the area will meet increasing pressure. To meet this, it is most desirable that non-agricultural lands be kept in the Crown to allow the wildlife manager to manipulate the habitat to the best advantage. The districts of the Northern Region are currently compiling wildlife management plans based on control of the habitat. This survey could help implement these plans."

It is felt also that as a result of planned development, forest fires losses resulting from land settlement could be better controlled and reduced. Other departments of government also would benefit.

Children's Aid Grants Raised, Made Retroactive

Increased subsidies for municipal welfare programmes, retroactive to April 1, 1956, will result from a bill introduced recently in the Legislature by Public Welfare Minister Louis P. Cecile, Q.C.

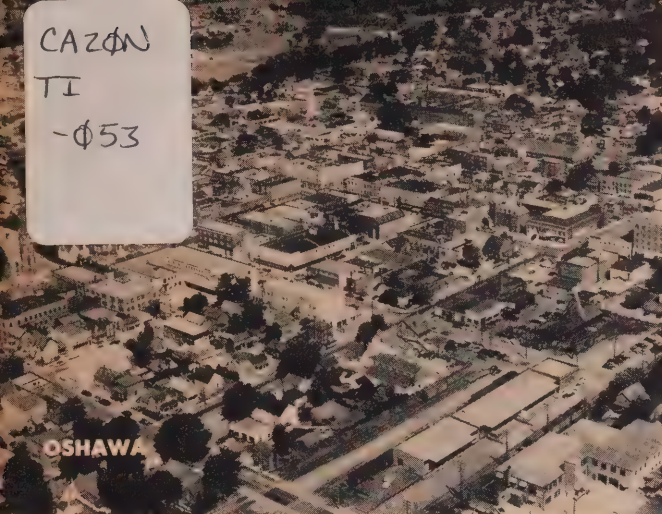
The new bill provides that the Province will contribute 40 per cent., instead of 25 per cent., to municipalities for the maintenance of children receiving temporary care through Children's Aid Societies.

HOSIERY PLANT BUILT IN PERTH

Construction of Weldrest Hosiery Limited's new plant in Perth has now been completed and the machinery has been installed. Planning and Development Minister William M. Nickle, Q.C., announces. Production will get under way in the near future.

The modern, one-storey plant is situated on a two-acre lot and has a floor space of 7,000 square feet. Many new and advanced features have been incorporated into the factory building, which are essential in maintaining the precision tolerances necessary for the production of high-quality, full-fashioned hosiery.

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ONTARIO

Government Services



VOL. 8

TORONTO, APRIL 15, 1957

No. 7

45 YEARS MEDICAL SERVICE—



—Photo by Health Department

Provincial and federal cabinet members, and higher officials from both Toronto and Ottawa, attended a recent testimonial dinner at Comber, near Windsor, when over 350 local residents honoured Dr. H. G. Emerson for 45 years of medical service to that southwestern Ontario community. Left to right: Arthur Reaume, MPP for Essex North; Dr. D. S. Puffer, Assistant Chief Medical Officer of Health for Ontario; Dr. Emerson; and guest speaker Hon. John W. Foote, V.C., Ontario's Minister of Reform Institutions.

ABOLISH LIQUOR PERMIT BOOKS IN APRIL, 1958

Ontario's liquor permit books will be discontinued in March, 1958, and will be replaced by certificates of a format that one can carry in a wallet. Provincial Secretary George H. Dunbar announced recently in the Legislature. The certificate will have to be purchased at the price of \$1.00, the same as for the present permit book.

TVP Car Entries Mark 5.6% Gain In February

The number of United States vehicles entering Ontario on Travellers' Vehicle Permits during the month of February was 5.6 per cent. higher than for the comparable month of 1956. Travel and Publicity Minister Bryan L. Cathcart reports.

Based on figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, there were 29,585 entries in the TVP class during this last February. Last year, the total for the same month was 28,015, and the year before 25,156.

Legislature—

3rd Session Of 25th Legislature Ends, More Than 175 Bills Studied And Passed

THE THIRD SESSION of the 25th Ontario Legislature was prorogued on Wednesday, April 3rd, by Lieutenant-Governor Louis O. Breithaupt, after sitting since January 28th. More than 175 bills were passed by the Legislature and have been given royal assent.

Reviewing the work of the Legislature in his prorogation speech, the Lieutenant-Governor said that seven features stand out above all others. These are:

1. The implementation of a three-year programme to assist education.
2. An accelerated programme of assistance to municipalities, including a sweeping revision in the system of real property taxation.
3. The adoption of measures to make public hospital insurance universally available to all Ontario people at one standard rate, regardless of occupation, age or health.
4. The extension of welfare benefits.
5. The adoption of an unprecedented programme of capital construction, involving highways, power and energy resources, and water and sewerage facilities, to assist and promote industrial growth and development and the creation of new employment opportunities.
6. The strengthening of the Province's financial and credit position by imposing additional taxation, in consequence of the disappointing settlement on fiscal arrangements with the Federal Government.
7. Farm legislation of a most advanced type.

TWO NEW WINGS FOR EAST BLOCK AT QUEEN'S PARK

Construction of two new units for the East Block of the Parliament Buildings at Queen's Park is included in this year's public works programme. Public Works Minister William Griesinger announced recently in the Legislature.

Work is to begin very shortly on clearing the site for the two new wings which will be built at the south end of the building. The present headquarters of the Ontario Provincial Police are located on this tract of land and will have to be demolished.

Mr. Griesinger estimates that this extension to the East Block will cost approximately \$5,000,000.

The East Block will also be provided with a smoke control unit.

Another major project which will be started this year is a new building for the Water Resources Commission, to be located along No. 401 Highway near the Humber River.

Other projects include an addition to the Treasury Building on East Queen's Park Crescent, and a new Teachers' College in New Toronto.

Public works appropriation for this year is \$45,000,000 and an additional \$15,000,000 has been provided for projects by the Water Resources Commission.

Milk Industry To Be Controlled By New Board

A new three-man board with broad powers to control the milk industry will be established, consolidating the functions of the Milk Control Board and the Milk Products Board. An act to this effect was introduced recently in the Legislature.

The Milk Industry Act will provide for the establishment of the new board and the appointment of a milk commissioner.

Agriculture Minister William A. Goodfellow said the new act will provide the necessary powers to regulate the marketing of fluid milk and products made from it, whether sold to or by distributors.

It will provide for the establishment of standards of production for milk and cream, and for a pricing formula for the producer price of fluid milk. The board will be advised in this regard by a standing committee which will assess cost factors entering into milk production.

The Milk Industry Act also provides for control and regulation of milk products where a marketing plan is in operation in line with the Farm Products Marketing Act, and it gives authority to municipalities to license vendors other than producers.

MOVING HIVES TO NORTHERN ONTARIO DURING SUMMER



Honeycombs are carefully crated.

← Gathering bees around the honeycomb in preparation for moving operation.

Bees Needed For Fruit Pollination Find Going Tough In South Ontario

NORTHERN ONTARIO, particularly the lush farming districts of Temiskaming and Cochrane, may provide the solution of a problem that is worrying many beekeepers in other parts of the province today.

In 1952, there were an estimated 5,000 honeybee keepers in Ontario, most of them in the southern counties. Ten years ago there were 7,000. Today, it is estimated, there are little more than 3,500. Honey production has been declining steadily over this period.

Beekeepers are not alone in worrying over this situation. Fruit and vegetable growers have cause for concern, too. One of the important functions of the busy little bee is pollination. As the bee population dwindles, fruit and vegetable production suffers also.

Back in 1947, after three successive years of honey crop failure, beekeepers were going out of business at such an alarming rate the provincial government began to study the situation and seek a solution. Weather conditions are and always have been a factor in effecting pollination and the honey crop. When it is wet the bee cannot or will not work. In periods of drought, there isn't anything for her to work on.

In recent years, additional disturbing factors hampering the bee have made their appearance. Changes in farming practices have worked against this active little pollinator and nectar collector. Weed control, changes in the strains of clover grown and the modern method of baling hay and clover right in the field within a day or two of cutting play a big part in limiting the functions of the honey bee.

Studying the situation in 1947, the Provincial Apiarist, G. F. Townsend, of the Department of Agriculture, Ontario Agricultural College, decided to visit Northern Ontario, where beekeeping on a small scale was meeting with success in the fine quality of honey produced. The Dominion Experimental Station at Kapuskasing, where bees have been kept continuously since 1918, has, for example, produced as much as 500 pounds of honey in one season from one hive. Severer weather conditions in the Northland, the late Spring and earlier Fall than in the southern counties, make for a shorter season of pollination and honey production, but the bee colonies build up more rapidly when the weather gets favourable than they do in southern parts of the province. Also, lush fields of white Dutch clover, fireweed, alsike and dandelions predominate in the northern areas and bees thrive on them.

It was decided that if some of Southern Ontario's larger bee yards were to survive, they should be moved to Northern Ontario for the summer months. This presented a problem in transportation and many prominent beekeepers were not prepared to face this expense in view of the fact the move was something of an experiment and also a gamble. But the Ontario Department of Agriculture was ready to help those who would undertake the move. The then acting Minister of Agriculture, Hon. W. A. Goodfellow, authorized payment of \$2 per colony or hive to all beekeepers who would make the move. The money would help in paying transportation charges.

Highways—

Assess Highway Needs For 20 Years, Estimate Expenditure At \$3 Billion

A REPORT ON ONTARIO'S HIGHWAY needs and requirements for the next twenty years has been prepared by the Planning and Design Branch of the Department of Highways, and was tabled recently in the Legislature by Highways Minister James N. Allan.

The report, titled "A Plan for Ontario Highways," includes a comprehensive assessment of Ontario's highways as they have developed in the past and as they serve the needs of the Province at the present time. Trends in population and motor vehicle traffic have been analysed and projected to indicate the highway needs of the Province over the next 20 years.

It is estimated that the Government will have to spend approximately \$3,000,000,000, exclusive of subsidies to municipalities, during the next two decades to finance the highway construction programme required by the Province's economic growth.

The Province should plan on expenditures totalling \$2.7 billion in 20 years for all highways that are now, or should be, under its direct jurisdiction. The major problem will be to eliminate the large backlog of work, totalling \$782 million, which should be accomplished as soon as possible; work on 10,000 miles will be involved.

Capital needs over the next 20 years will amount to \$1.9 billion, of which \$647 million will have to be spent to plug critical deficiencies in the provincial highway network.

As regards dealing with the backlog of work and catching up to current traffic needs as soon as possible, the report points out it would be impractical to suggest that it be done in one or two years. That would require spending \$647 million in one year, or \$323 million each year for two years—plus maintenance and other ordinary costs. The catch-up work must be spread out over a period of several years, during which, however, new needs will arise from increasing traffic demands and the wearing out of pavements; and all through this, maintenance and administration must be continued. Three catch-up periods are proposed: one of 10 years, one of 15 years, and one of 20 years. The 10-year period is recommended because it would result in a net saving of 2.5 per cent. of 20-year costs.

Figures used throughout the report are based on 1955 dollar values. Since then, however, there has been a 10 per cent. increase in construction costs, and the report estimates that a 20 per cent. inflationary adjustment should be made for the next two decades.

Recommendations of the report include construction of 1,820 miles of multi-lane highway; there are 310 miles in service at present. About

A black and white photograph of a woman operating a large, vintage industrial machine, likely a rubber press or mill. The woman is wearing a light-colored headscarf, a patterned short-sleeved blouse, and a dark apron. She is standing to the right of the machine, holding a large, curved handle or lever. The machine features a large, vertical, cylindrical component and a horizontal frame. The background shows a dense line of trees and foliage, suggesting an outdoor setting. The overall image has a grainy, historical quality.

Plans are under way to open similar clinics in Ottawa, Peterborough, Brampton, Georgetown, Chatham, Pembroke, Niagara Falls, Welland, Sudbury, and several other communities.

COMING EVENTS

The Department of Travel and Publicity announces Coming Events in Ontario for the second half of April as follows:

DATE	PLACE	EVENT
15-16	Toronto	Ontario Hospital Association, Public Relations Institute Convention—Royal York
15-17	Toronto	National Safety Council, Pulp and Paper Section Convention—Workmen's Compensation Board Building
16-17	Toronto	Association of Canadian Better Business Bureaus Convention—Royal York
17-20	Toronto	Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation of Canada, Ontario Branch Convention—King Edward
18	Toronto	Canadian Public Relations, Toronto Branch Meeting—King Edward
18-19	Windsor	Ontario Amateur Softball Association Convention
19	—	Good Friday
20	Windsor	Canadian Section Meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers
21	—	Easter Sunday
22	—	Easter Monday (Federal Statutory Holiday)
Wk. of 22	Toronto	Ontario Educational Association, Mathematics & Physics Section Meeting—Univ. of Toronto
Wk. of 22	Toronto	Ontario Educational Association, Kindergarten Section Meeting—Wycliffe College
Wk. of 22	Toronto	Ontario Educational Association, Sanatorium Teachers' Meeting—Royal York
Wk. of 22	Toronto	Ontario Educational Association, Stothers Exceptional Child Foundation Meeting—Royal York
22	Toronto	Elementary School Inspectors, Civil Service Branch Meeting—Royal York
22	Toronto	Ontario Educational Association, Home Economics Section Meeting—Royal York
22	Toronto	Ontario Educational Association, Physical Education Section (Men) Meeting—Hart House
22	Toronto	Ontario Educational Association, Training Section Meeting—Royal York
22	Toronto	Ontario School Inspectors Association Meeting—Royal York
22	Toronto	Ontario Secondary School Headmasters' Association Meeting—Jarvis St. Collegiate
22	Toronto	Ontario Teachers' College Association Meeting—Royal York
22	Toronto	Urban School Inspectors' Association of Ontario Meeting—Royal York
22-24	Toronto	Ontario Educational Association, Rural Teachers' Section Convention—School of Nursing
22-24	Toronto	Ontario Educational Association, Rural and Township School Area Section Convention—King Edward
22-24	Toronto	Ontario Federation of Home & School Associations Inc. Convention—Royal York
22-24	Toronto	Ontario School Trustees' & Ratepayers' Association Convention—King Edward
22-24	Toronto	Ontario Separate School Trustees' Association Convention—Royal York
22-26	Toronto	English Catholic Education Association of Ontario Convention—Royal York
22-26	Toronto	Federation of Catholic Parent-Teacher Associations of Ontario Convention—Royal York
22-26	Toronto	Metropolitan Separate School Board Convention—Royal York
22-26	Toronto	Ontario Educational Association Convention—Royal York
23	Toronto	Ontario Commercial Teachers' Association Meeting—Royal York
23	Toronto	Ontario Educational Association, Supervising and Training Meeting—Royal York
23	Toronto	Federation of Women Teachers' Associations of Ontario Annual Easter Tea—Federation House, 34 Prince Arthur Ave.
23-24	Toronto	Ontario Association of Teachers of Art & Crafts Convention—Art Gallery of Toronto
23-24	Toronto	Ontario Educational Association, English and History Section Convention—Trinity College
23-24	Toronto	Ontario Educational Association, Primary Section Convention—Toronto Teachers' College
23-24	Toronto	Ontario English Catholic Teachers' Association Convention—Royal York
23-24	Toronto	Ontario Modern Language Teachers' Association Convention—University of Toronto
23-24	Toronto	Ontario Music Educators Association Convention—Jarvis St. Collegiate
23-24	Toronto	Science Teachers' Association of Ontario Convention—University of Toronto
23-24	Toronto	Federation of Women Teachers' Associations of Ontario, Meeting of the Board of Directors
23-25	Toronto	Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Canada Convention—King Edward
23-25	Toronto	Upsilon Lambda Phi, Regional Conference Convention—Prince George
24	Port Hope	Tourist Conference, Development Branch of Travel & Publicity Department
24	Toronto	Ontario Educational Association, Personnel and Guidance Meeting
24-25	Toronto	Ontario Educational Association, Special Education Convention—Royal York

Public Welfare—

SUGGEST TAX EXEMPTION OR SUBSIDY TO EMPLOYERS OF ELDERLY PERSONS

A TAX EXEMPTION OR SUBSIDY to employers of persons 65 years of age and over has been suggested by the Deputy Minister of Public Welfare, Mr. James S. Band, as one way of helping solve the increasing burden of caring for elderly persons.

Mr. Band's suggestion was contained in a report to his minister, the Hon. Louis P. Cecile, Q.C., who tabled it in the Legislature recently.

Population statistics point to a progressive increase in the percentage of elderly persons, and Mr. Band says this indicates that before long it will be necessary to adopt radical measures to cope with the resulting economic problem, and some may have to deal with utilizing the skills and experience of those who are still capable of working.

"There can be no denial," Mr. Band writes in his report, "that we have exercised a most unwise and discriminatory process in removing so many able-bodied older persons from opportunities to continue a useful contribution to our economy as a whole. Forcing persons into retirement at an arbitrary age limit has created a serious problem."

It is estimated that the majority of today's population will live 20 years longer than their grandparents, and that by 1970 persons 65 years of age and over will constitute 10 per cent. of the population in Ontario.

Mr. Band feels that a great percentage of older persons, able-bodied and willing to work, suffer greatly from rejection when advised that their services and skills are no longer required, and this is often the result of an arbitrary maximum age restriction of 65 years in most fields of employment.

Highways—

1957-58 Highway Budget Largest Ever, Programme Will Require \$234,315,000

THE LARGEST HIGHWAY construction programme in Ontario's history was outlined recently by Highways Minister James N. Allan when he presented his Department's work schedule for 1957-58 to the Legislature.

The Province's road programme for the present year will involve expenditures of \$234,315,000, of which \$130,734,000 will be spent on King's highways and secondary roads. There will also be an additional \$59,895,000 spent through municipal road subsidies.

This year's highway budget tops last year's by \$31,000,000. The amount of \$130,734,000 for King's highways and secondary roads is nearly \$22,000,000 larger than last year's and, compared with the \$71,700,000 spent for the same purposes in 1955-56, represents an increase of 82 per cent. in two years.

Net capital expenditures will be \$160,669,000, as compared with \$135,865,000 for 1956-57. Ordinary expenditures are being estimated at \$73,646,000 while they were \$68,000,000 last year.

Mr. Allan says that the 1957-58 schedule is based on the survey just completed which assesses Ontario's highway needs and requirements for the next twenty years. According to the survey, an estimated \$3 billion will have to be spent on highways between now and 1976.

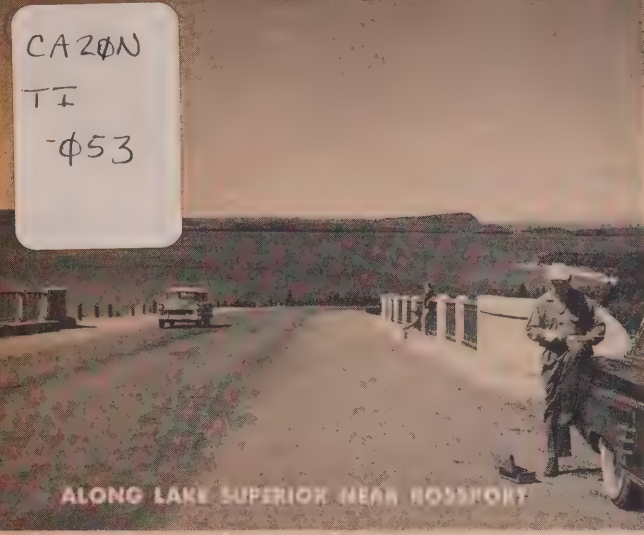
The largest part of this year's programme will consist of carry over work from 1955-56 and 1956-57. The proposed new work will include Highway No. 401, the Trans-Canada Highway, the Queen Elizabeth Way, and a new road for the St. Lawrence Seaway area.

24-26	Toronto	Fire Marshal's Office Annual Training Course for Municipal Fire Chiefs—University of Toronto
24-27	Fort William	Lakehead Sportsmen's Show
25	Toronto	Trust Companies of Ontario Meeting—Royal York
25-26	St. Marys	St. Marys Junior Chamber of Commerce Trade Fair
25-27	Toronto	National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods Convention—Royal York
25-28	Toronto	National Association of Temple Secretaries Convention—Royal York
25-May 3	Toronto	Bakery & Confectionery Workers International Union, Biscuit Council Convention—King Edward
26	Toronto	By-Line Ball (under auspices of Toronto Press Club—Royal York
26	Toronto	Guild of Puppetry, Fourth Annual Festival—War Amputations Building
27	Toronto	Ontario Hockey Association Meeting—Royal York
27-28	Sundridge	Combined Northern & Southern Ski Zones, and Ontario Ski Division Annual Meetings
28-May 2	Toronto	Union of American Hebrew Congregations Convention—Royal York
28-May 2	Toronto	National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods Convention—Royal York
29	Toronto	Packaging Association of Canada Seminar—Royal York
29-30	Windsor	Windsor Jewellers & Opticians Association Convention
29-May 3	Toronto	Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association Convention—Royal York
29-May 3	Toronto	Canadian Press Convention—Royal York



The purpose of this publication is to advise the people of Ontario of the services which their Government renders. Such services are effective in the degree to which they are known and used. The contents are for immediate republication. When change of address is requested, the address as printed on a copy of the publication should be enclosed. Communications with regard to the publication should be addressed to The Director, Division of Publicity. Issued by the Division of Publicity, Dept. of Travel and Publicity, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

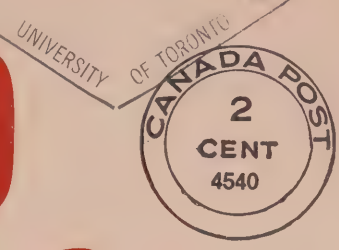
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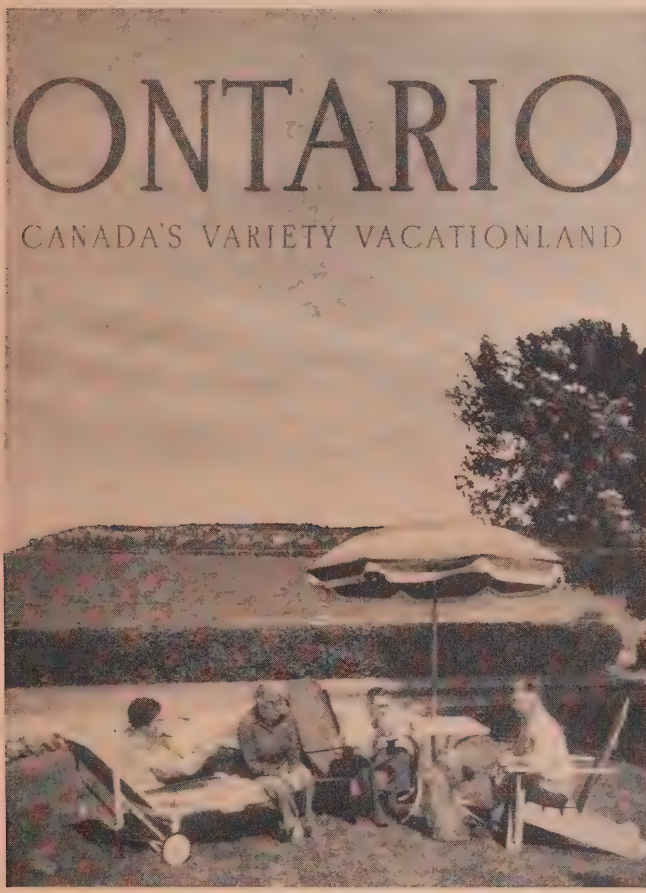
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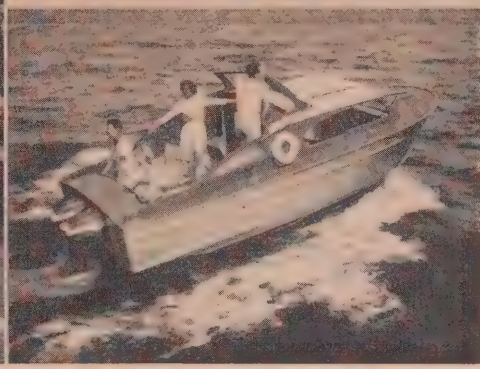
TORONTO, MAY 1, 1957

No. 8

1957 TRAVEL BROCHURE—



FOR A *zestful*
restful VACATION



Uniform Traffic Ticket System Starts June 1st

The uniform traffic ticket system will probably be inaugurated in the Province on June 1st, Attorney-General A. Kelso Roberts, Q.C., announced recently.

The system is scheduled to be introduced on that date in the No. 5 Ontario Provincial Police district with headquarters at Newmarket. This district was chosen, Mr. Roberts explained, because of its proximity to Toronto headquarters, which would allow close supervision and study of the system.

The new traffic ticket will combine traffic ticket and summons. It will enable police officers to charge offending motorists on the spot, instead of mailing them summonses as is now the practice.

Mr. Roberts feels the new system will greatly streamline law enforcement, and he is hopeful to have it in operation in several Ontario Provincial Police districts before the end of June.

Gold Production Of \$6,635,527 In February

During the month of February, there were 30 producing gold mines in Ontario, and they milled 702,636 tons of ore having a content of 197,225 ounces of gold and 32,199 ounces of silver for a value of \$6,635,527, the Department of Mines reports.

Copies Sent To Relatives, Friends Just Send Request To Travel Dept.

ONTARIO'S travel season gets under way with the month of May, but preparations for it by resort operators and others catering to the tourist trade have been proceeding for quite some time.

For its part, the Department of Travel and Publicity is coming up with the largest and most varied advertising and promotion programme in its history. Above is shown the cover of the main travel brochure, one of many pieces of literature and promotional gimmicks prepared by the Division of Publicity to impress Ontario's vacation attractions and advantages upon prospective visitors, particularly from the United States.

Ontario people are invited by Minister of Travel and Publicity Bryan L. Cathcart to assist the Department in its promotional efforts, and it is suggested to give the Department the names of relatives or friends living outside the Province, to whom the new brochure could be sent out. The coupon below may be used for this purpose, and it is suggested that you write your own name on the last line so your relative or friend may be informed he is getting the brochure on your request.

DIVISION OF PUBLICITY,
DEPARTMENT OF TRAVEL AND PUBLICITY,
67 College Street, Toronto, Ont.

Please send travel brochure to:

.....
.....
.....

Requested by:

Federal-Provincial Agreement—

Province Signs Agreement With Ottawa, Rents Income Tax Field For 5 Years

AN AGREEMENT whereby the Province of Ontario leases for five years to the Federal Government the right to collect all personal income tax within the Province, in return for a payment equal to 10 per cent. of the proceeds, was signed in Ottawa on April 16th by Provincial Treasurer Dana Porter, Q.C.

The agreement has been made effective from January 1st of this year and will run for five years, to December 31, 1961.

Contrary to the previous agreement which was signed in the summer of 1952, the Province this time is renting only the income tax field. In 1952, Ontario had withdrawn from both the personal income tax and corporation tax fields; the Province is now collecting its own corporation tax.

Mr. Porter said Ontario was entering into the new agreement because it was the best that could be obtained at the present time, but he wanted to make it clear that the Province was far from satisfied with it.

"Constitutionally," said Mr. Porter, "Ontario has equal rights with the Federal Government in the field of personal income tax, yet 90 per cent. of the total tax revenue from this field will be retained by the Federal Government for its own purposes. This is not fair, nor is it realistic.

"An arrangement that allocates only one-tenth of this income tax field to Ontario is not in keeping with the problems of growth and expansion that this Province and its municipalities face.

(Continued on page 4)

Discovery Of Large Uranium Deposits Spurs Am



Rows of trailers fill clearings at Elliott Lake townsite



New homes built for employees of Pronto Uranium Mines

Fine New Townsite For 25,000 Being Built At Elliott Lake

BECAUSE of its scenic beauty and excellent hunting and fishing, Algoma has long been a mecca for tourists and sportsmen. Its great Soo locks pass more ships daily than any other in the world. It contains the busy city of Sault Ste. Marie, home of huge steel mills and headquarters base of the largest forest fire-fighting air fleet on earth. Its forests produce wood for lumber, pulp and paper, veneer and plastics. Now another magnet is attracting thousands of men and millions of dollars to its fabulous hinterlands. Uranium has been discovered and is being mined by the ton in Algoma!

Copper, silver, gold, lead-zinc, cobalt and nickel have been known for long in Algoma. About 25 years ago, prospectors opened pits a quarter mile east of Lauzon Lake. But the mineral values were not promising and the pits and claims were abandoned.

Years later, radioactivity was detected in the pit areas. Claims were re-staked. In 1947 Franc R. Joubin investigated and liked what he found. Between 1947 and 1952 other mineralogists looked over the sites but were not impressed. The claims were dropped.

In the spring of 1952, the still optimistic Joubin again had claims staked and in February, 1953, induced Joseph H. Hirshorn to recapitalize the Peach Uranium and Metal Mining Company and thus finance drilling. Commencing in May, 1953, some 1,400 more claims were staked in two months. More favourable geological reports prompted D. E. Smith and Paul Young, now Pronto Mines executives, and Franc Joubin, now president of Algom Mines, to order the drilling started. Little did they reckon that this action would spark a rush of prospecting and lead to the discovery of the world's greatest uranium centre . . . Algoma!

When the first core samples went out for assay, such good reports came back that a new company, Pronto Uranium Mines Limited, was formed to consolidate the various holdings. Soon 1,821,000 tons of ore were outlined

in 31,000 feet of drilling. Modern buildings and a short motor road were then constructed, hydro and telephone lines run in, and staffs organized. The ore body was opened up by an adit and bulk samples were sent out for mill pilot test. Just 29 months after the first drill bit into rock, the first ore was put through the newly constructed 1,000 ton a day crushing and grinding plant into the mill circuit. Later the mill's capacity was increased to 1,500 tons daily. Pronto was a mine!

Farther north at Nordic and Quirk Lakes . . . slightly behind in time, but duplicating the steps taken at Pronto . . . Algom began to realize that it would surpass Pronto in tonnage and scope and require two mills, each with a capacity of 3,000 tons daily. Meanwhile Con-Denison had blocked out a potential ore body of 2 million tons; Aquarius, 1,500,000 tons; and Buckles Algoma, 500,000. Altogether, ore reserves of more than 20 million tons probable and 100 million possible were outlined in the area, with only a fraction of the favourable sites drill-prospected. By May, 1955, production contracts had approached \$300 million. Ore values exceeding \$400 million have now been drill-developed and plans for mills aggregating some 9,000 tons daily capacity are well advanced. Today, from Spanish to Blind River and northward for 30 miles, Algoma is solidly staked.

As a result of all this activity, every inch of land on both sides of Highway 17 from Massey to Blind River has been taken up. Hotels, motels, restaurants, gas stations, garages, food and other stores, building supply yards and new homes have sprung up overnight. In front of old log shanties along the highway where T-model Fords and other ancient jalopies stood a few years ago, shiny 1956 automobiles proclaim Algoma's new prosperity.

Noranda Mines (Chemical Division) has erected a large sulphuric acid plant at Cutler south of Highway 17 on the C.P.R. line. New sidings have been built at Spragge Station and elsewhere, and the various mines have erected receiving depots and warehouses.

Spanish will soon be a town; Noranda is building a million dollar subdivision there to house upward of 75 employee-families. Walford may soon be a village. Spragge is outgrowing its status as merely a C.P.R. station point. Algoma Mills is prospering. Two air services operate out of Lauzon Lake.

The town of Blind River particularly is expanding. The trend is already seen in new and remodelled stores and office buildings. Homes have been

Hydro—

More Visitors To St. Lawrence Project, Establish Another Information Centre

THE NUMBER OF VISITORS to the St. Lawrence Power Project has been increasing to such a degree that the Ontario Hydro Commission has opened a greatly enlarged information centre at Cornwall to meet the demand.

The new information centre is located on Cornwall's outskirts, two miles west of the Roosevelt Bridge, on old No. 2 Highway. It will function jointly with the old information centre which is in operation on the construction site. Among facilities at the new centre, is a large coloured map of the area which will enable guides to pinpoint and explain details of the work going on, and describe the new towns, the different structures and other features of interest.

Hydro reports that, for the first three months of 1957, there have been five times as many tours and nearly six times the number of visitors than in the first quarter of 1956. All told, 340,000 persons visited the power project in 1956. Indications are that this number will be surpassed by plenty this year.

Besides guided tours along the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence River, Hydro receptionists also show a six-minute sound film to give visitors an idea of the size of the development.

During 1957, the construction is expected to progress quite rapidly, with most of the structures being completed and the flow of the river being permanently altered.

Lands & Forests—

Annual Increase Of 1,000,000 Cords Foreseen For Pulp And Paper Industry

AN ANNUAL increase of at least a million cords in the utilization of pulpwood in Ontario is predicted by Lands and Forests Minister Clare E. Mapledoram.

Commenting on "a general and province-wide expansion in the pulp and paper industry through rebuilding and speeding up of present paper machine," Mr. Mapledoram said:

"In any consideration of the expansion of the many industries dependent in whole or in part on our forests, the growth of the pulp and paper industry points very definitely towards Ontario's mounting prosperity and increasing employment.

"Perpetuation of our forest industries is dependent on continued productivity of our forest lands. In this regard we are making broad advances."

The Minister said that approximately 26 per cent. of Canada's pulp and paper industry is located in Ontario, with upwards of 50 mills either operating or in course of establishment. These include some 19 pulp and paper mills, nine pulp mills and 15 paper mills, already in production.

Expansion in the industry in the past year, he said, has included contracts for construction of a new mill at Sioux Lookout by the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company and the expansion of the Great Lakes and Abitibi mills at Port Arthur, and the paper mill and machines of the Ontario and Minnesota Company at Kenora, as well as the doubling of the capacity of the Dryden Paper mill at Dryden.

zing Developments In Fabulous Land Of Algoma



Temporary business district in Elliott Lake



Four Canadian banks have established temporary branches in trailers like above

built by Pronto for its employees across the river and more are in construction. The new neighbourhood area is administered by the Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs pending annexation to Blind River. New public and high schools are planned and a hospital and community recreation centre are being advocated.

Twenty miles north of Highway 17, a fine new townsite is being constructed at Elliott Lake. It will likely be populated by some 25,000 persons of all ages by 1958. Dormitories have already been constructed for the 800 single men and those who have not yet brought their families. These men are fed in a mammoth dining hall.

Unlike the mining boom towns of yesteryear, few tents are used. Those who have already brought in their families occupy the 40 or 50 neat homes already erected and the 150 posh trailer-homes parked under the trees. About 250 more trailer-homes . . . priced at from \$3,000 to \$9,000 . . . are on order.

The mines in the area . . . Algom, Con-Denison, Spanish American, Panel Consolidated, Can-Met Exploration, Milliken Lake, Lake Nordic, Stancan and Northspan . . . have each been assigned subdivisions in which they will erect homes to be sold to employees at cost on completion. Crescent streets will discourage speeders. The neighbourhood areas will be separated from the business section by greenbelts.

The permanent business section of Elliott Lake is more than 50 per cent. spoken for. Thirty-five per cent. was sold for \$208,000 at auction. A strategic corner for a gas station brought \$19,200; a hotel site sold for \$25,000 as did one for a supermarket. Meanwhile, along a temporary "main street", a restaurant, pool room, gas station, laundry, haberdashery, hardware and other stores have been doing a roaring trade. Bank branches have operated from large trailers.

At present Elliott Lake is but a small part of an eleven-township, 396-square mile Improvement District owned by the Province of Ontario and managed by a Community Board of Administration appointed by the Department until it is self-supporting. Then it will become a full-fledged community in its own right administered by its own citizen-elected representatives.

New paper making machinery is being installed in the Great Lakes Paper Company mill at Fort William and a new paper machine is being installed also at the Abitibi mills at the Lakehead. These are expansions definitely under contract at present, the Minister said. Under this present expansion programme, he expected that pulpwood utilization would increase by a million cords annually.

The recent report of the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects predicted that the Canadian forest industry would nearly double production in the next 25 years.

It predicted that the U.S. demand then would be only half again what it is now but that other foreign demands would increase fourfold, and that the domestic demand would more than double.

More than 90 per cent. of Canada's newsprint production now is exported, 80 per cent. of it to the United States.

The Royal Commission estimated that the total cut of wood in Canada probably will increase by about 60 per cent. by 1980 and states: "The future development of the Canadian forest industries rests in large part on their ability to maintain their competitive position in world markets."

"Within the past decade, forestry in Ontario has been undergoing a transition from the old economy into a new, more stable one," the Hon. Mr. Mapledoram said. "The old economy was one of forest liquidation. History teaches us that as a population increased, the necessity for cleared land grew. In the pioneering stage of development, the abundance of trees made wood excessively cheap and encouraged extravagance.

"Throughout most of the nation's history, wood-dependent industries have drawn on virgin forests, a stockpile of raw material prepared and waiting for them. That economy is now coming to a close.

"The administration of timber lands is passing into a new phase in which dollar costs are incurred in timber production. Emergence into the new forest economy has been accompanied by unprecedented progress in the protection of forests from destructive agencies; the opportunity for

Meanwhile, a modern eight-room, nine-teacher public school and two-teacher continuation school are in operation. A hospital, recreation hall, playing fields and other community facilities including churches are being planned. The ultimate city hall will be impressive and will face a landscaped civic square.

Ontario's investment in Elliott Lake developments run to \$1.4 million in water and sewage disposal alone, plus a million for hydro, plus the cost of the broad new 30-mile highway.

On the new highway, blasted through the hardrock hills, some of the largest, most powerful road building machinery procurable has been in use by Ontario's Highways Department. This new road will take quite a pounding. Based on the consumption by Pronto Mines of 1½ tank trucks daily of sulphuric acid, more than 90 tank loads a day will travel the new highway, plus thousands of tons of limestone and coal, machinery, tools and equipment, building materials, food and clothing, drugs, office and home furnishings, school supplies, gasoline and fuel oil, and hundreds of personal cars.

In January, 1954, "Sylva Magazine," a Department of Lands and Forests (Ontario) publication, carried an article "The Challenge of Sudbury" by R. N. Johnston, Chief of the Department's Research Division, which has proved more immediately prophetic than its author may have suspected at the time. In it Johnston said:

"Today, Sudbury . . . in the heart of the Sudbury basin . . . is one of the major mining and smelting centres in North America if not in the world. Yet the Laurentian shield . . . which is composed of the same family of rock that produced Sudbury . . . stretches for hundreds of miles on all sides. In view of this, who can say how many similar base-metal concentrations the shield contains . . . or how many 'Sudbury's' remain to be discovered tomorrow?"

It's not beyond the realm of possibility that in Algoma's new uranium city, Elliott Lake, another "Sudbury" may be in the making, 20 miles north of Highway 17, amid the forests and rocky hills that hid their secret so well and so long.

Mines—

PROSPECTORS RECORD 8,628 CLAIMS DURING FIRST 3 MONTHS OF YEAR

ALTHOUGH development work on mining properties is continuing at a rapid pace throughout the Province, prospecting activity has fallen off considerably, the Department of Mines reports. Total claims recorded during the first three months of this year amounted to 8,628, a drop of 5,245 claims from the total of 13,873 recorded during the same period in 1956. During the month of March 3,238 claims were recorded in the Province as compared with 5,650 in March, 1956.

The number of miners' licences issued and renewed during the three month period ending March 31, 1957, amounted to 5,597. This compares with 7,022 for the first three months of 1956. In March, 1957, the total of new and renewed licences was 4,630 as compared with 5,550 in March, 1956.

using inferior species and materials; an increase in wood prices through reduction of natural supplies on which no cost of production need be charged; the development of a desire for permanent investment instead of speculative ones; and an extension of Government functions leading to the practice of forestry by the state on a large scale."

The Ontario Lands and Forests Department, having ascertained the exact composition of the forests through a forest resources inventory, had arrived at a basis of allowable cut that would ensure proper utilization and guard against quick depletion. The next step would be to provide for continued productivity of forest lands.

This, the Minister said, was the purpose of "Project Regeneration" which the Department embarked upon last year and which involves Division of Reforestation, Forest Protection, Research, Surveys and Timber Management.

COMING EVENTS

The Department of Travel and Publicity announces Coming Events in Ontario for the first half of May as follows:

DATE	PLACE	EVENT
		May is Canadian Beautification Month
1	—	Opening of Salvation Army's 1957 Red Shield Appeal
1	Toronto	Canadian Olde Tyme Square Dance Callers Convention—Perth Avenue School
1	Windsor	May Day Parade
2- 4	Orillia	Ontario Osteopathic Association 57th Annual Convention—Birchmere and Stephen Leacock Hotels
3	Toronto	Opening of new Westbury Hotel
3- 4	Toronto	Teachers' Council of the Business Educators' Association of Canada Convention—King Edward
4	Niagara Falls	34th Annual Assembly of Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Ontario
4- 5	Sudbury	Northern Ontario Art Association, 13th Annual Exhibition
4- 6	Toronto	B'nai B'rith Eastern Canadian Council Convention—Royal York
5- 7	Toronto	Canadian Fur Review—Royal York
6- 8	Toronto	Association of Canadian Advertisers, Inc. Convention—Royal York
6- 8	Toronto	Canadian Retail Booksellers Association Convention—King Edward
6- 8	Toronto	Ontario Society of Photographers Convention—King Edward
6-10	Toronto	Industrial Tool and Production Show of Canada—Industrial Bldg., CNE
6-17	Owen Sound	Grey County Festival of Music
7	Toronto	York Concert Society, Orchestra Concert—Eaton Auditorium
9	Toronto	Dominion Mortgage and Investments Association Convention—Royal York
10-11	Toronto	Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts Association Convention—Royal York
10-12	Windsor	Junior Chamber of Commerce, Region 5 Convention
11	Hamilton	Hamilton Teachers' College Alumni, Annual Reunion—McMaster University
11	Toronto	Canadian Society for Dentistry in Children Meeting—Royal York
11	Toronto	Testimonial Dinner in honour of D. Leo Dolan, former Director of Canadian Travel Bureau—King Edward
11-12	Toronto	Dental Laboratories Association of Ontario Convention—Royal York
12	—	Mother's Day
12	—	National Hospital Day (Birthday of Florence Nightingale)
13-15	Toronto	Ontario Dental Association Convention—Royal York
13-15	Toronto	Ontario Dental Nurses' and Assistants' Association Convention—Royal York
13-17	Toronto	Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church in Canada Convention—Runnymede Presbyterian Church
13-18	—	"Save A Life Week" (St. John Ambulance artificial respiration classes across Canada)
14	Toronto	York Concert Society, Orchestra Concert—Eaton Auditorium
14-16	Toronto	Spring Flower Show, the Garden Club of Toronto—Casa Loma
16	Toronto	Canadian Chapter of the Gray Iron Founders' Society, Inc., Canadian Regional Marketing and Sales Seminar—Royal York
16	Windsor	Tourist Conference, Development Branch of Travel and Publicity Department
16-17	Niagara Falls	Regional Canadian Conference of the Illuminating Engineering Society—Sheraton Brock Hotel
16-17	Toronto	Mines Accident Prevention Association Convention—Royal York
16-17	Toronto	Ontario Association of Children's Aid Societies Convention—Royal York

Federal-Provincial Agreement

(Continued from page 1)

"While the Federal Government piles up surpluses, the Province and municipalities are forced into a debt-ridden position and higher taxation or, in the alternative, to starve essential services.

"This retards growth and development, and militates even against the interest of the Federal Government whose buoyant revenues result from the expansion of economic activity in the provinces.

"We are hopeful, however," concluded the Provincial Treasurer, "that, even before the termination of this agreement, the Federal Government will recognize the needs of Ontario and its municipalities and provide an adjustment that is more in keeping with realities."

Agriculture—

Home Economics Extension Service

Offers Many Courses To Women Groups

A SYLLABUS OF COURSES in homemaking available to groups of women—Women's Institutes and others—from the Home Economics extension service of the Agriculture Department, is contained in a book that has just come off the presses.

Some thirty different services are offered by the Home Economics Branch. The women decide what they want, arrange for a meeting place and an instructor is sent to give them the course.

There are courses in getting the most in food for one's budget, a lot of instruction in cooking, lessons in food storing, freezing and canning, always keeping in mind the important business of feeding people to keep them healthy.

Clothing specialists deal with new fabrics; they hold conferences on how to be well dressed even on a limited budget; they give courses in dressmaking, making children's clothes and millinery.

There are courses in how to use colour in home decorating, how to make slip covers, curtains and draperies; workshops in such crafts as leatherwork, textile printing, needlecraft and quilting. A registered nurse teaches the home care of the sick and how to prevent accidents in the home. A course is offered in cultural interests—the enjoyment of books, pictures, music, drama, etc. There are also lectures and conferences on parliamentary rules and whatever else a woman needs to know to take her place in her community organizations.

This year the women of each county in Ontario are offered a training school for local leaders who will take back to their groups what they learn at the school.

The new book, which outlines all these services, also lists the Junior Extension services available to rural girls in their 4-H Homemaking Clubs, through the County or District Home Economist working with local leaders. The girls are offered clubs to teach something about nutrition and preparation of meals, good dressing, good grooming, gardening, how to improve and care for their own rooms, how to be good hostesses, and how to keep physically and mentally fit.

Lands & Forests—

26 CASH AWARDS TO STAFF MEMBERS FOR IDEAS TO IMPROVE SERVICES

B RIGHT IDEAS FOR IMPROVEMENTS in departmental equipment and operational methods have won cash awards again for Ontario Lands and Forests Department personnel. The latest awards—26 of them—just announced by Lands and Forests Minister Clare E. Mapledoram, bring to more than 200 the number of such bonuses given since the Staff Suggestion Plan was inaugurated in 1943. More than 500 suggestions have been received in that time.

In making the awards, the Hon. Mr. Mapledoram said that this recognition of staff interest and initiative had proved mutually beneficial to Department and personnel.

"Many of the results of these suggestions have stepped up efficiency and the programme is serving to develop a sustained interest in better equipment and techniques," the Minister said.

Leading award winner is Carl H. Bennett who wins \$100 for a staff appraisal form which has already been put into use. Mr. Bennett is in the Division of Operation and Personnel in Toronto.

Conservation Area Set For Toronto, 23 Municipalities

Offices of the recently-created Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority have been established at Woodbridge, 15 miles northwest of Toronto, announces Mr. A. H. Richardson, acting chairman of the Authority.

The regional authority embracing some 950 square miles includes Metropolitan Toronto and 23 municipalities, and is a merger of the four watershed authorities—the Humber, the Don, the Rouge-Duffin Creek-Highland Creek-Petticoat Creek, and the Etobicoke-Mimico.

Principal target of the Metro and Region Authority is a comprehensive water control programme for the four watersheds. It will also carry out programmes dealing with conservation, land use, historical sites and reforestation. Where possible these lands will also be developed for recreational purposes.

Planning Programmes Register Increases, Scopes Broadened

The year 1956 saw substantial increases in both the volume and scope of work carried on by the Community Planning Branch of the Department of Planning and Development.

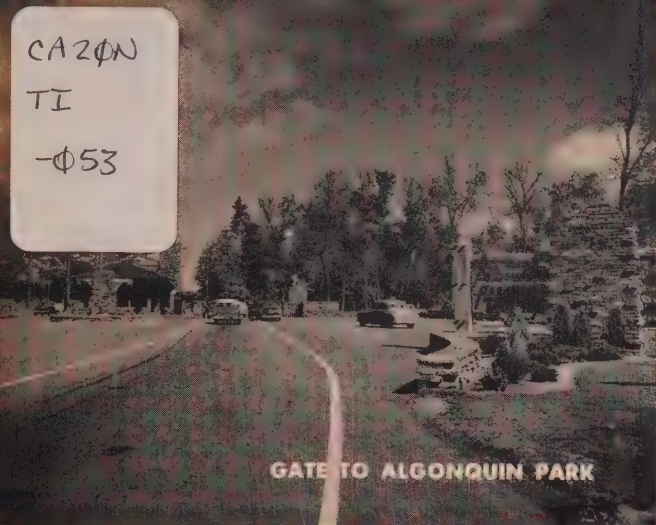
Increases were recorded in nearly all phases of planning administration, reflecting the continued development of planning programmes in communities throughout the Province. Also increased was the extent of promotional, educational and consultative services maintained by the Branch.

A new project of considerable interest and significance initiated during the year was a comprehensive planning study of an area adjacent to the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project which is intended as the first in a series of regional studies of key development areas of the Province to be undertaken by the Branch.



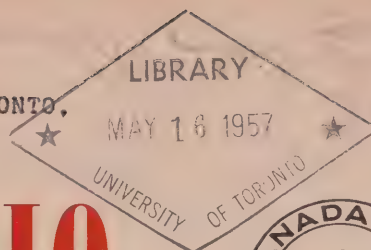
The purpose of this publication is to advise the people of Ontario of the services which their Government renders. Such services are effective in the degree to which they are known and used. The contents are for immediate republication. When change of address is requested, the address as printed on a copy of the publication should be enclosed. Communications with regard to the publication should be addressed to The Director, Division of Publicity. Issued by the Division of Publicity, Dept. of Travel and Publicity, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

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ONTARIO

Government Services

VOL. 8

TORONTO, MAY 15, 1957

No. 9

ONTARIO RESORTS READY TO WELCOME VACATIONERS—



One of the many fine resorts throughout Ontario amid cooling lakelands that expect another record season

T.V.P. Car Entries Show 11% Gain For March Month

The number of United States motor cars entering Ontario on Travellers' Vehicle Permits during the month of March was 44,702, a gain of 4,433 or 11 per cent. on March 1956, Travel and Publicity Minister Bryan L. Cathcart reports.

Based on figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, T.V.P. entries during this last March constituted the highest total ever registered for this particular month.

For the first three months of the year, the figures for 1957 are 98,542, as compared with 97,759 in 1956. The tally for the first three months of 1955, the all-time record year, was 91,410, which means that at the quarter mark Ontario is already ahead by 7.2 per cent. on its record pace of two years ago.

During the January-March period, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports a total of 195,023 foreign vehicles entering Canada, as compared with 187,074 in the corresponding 1956 period. All provinces are ahead of last year's pace, with the exception of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

Gold Production For 1st Quarter Is \$20,999,964

During the first three months of 1957, Ontario's 30 producing gold mines milled 2,255,991 tons of ore which contained 623,459 ounces of gold and 101,068 ounces of silver for a combined value of \$20,999,964, the Department of Mines reports.

On comparing these figures with those of the corresponding period of 1956 when 32 mines reported milling 2,331,792 tons of ore having a content of 625,818 ounces of gold and 92,804 ounces of silver with a total value of \$21,969,073, this year's first quarter shows a slight drop all along the line.

For the month of March, 1957, the mines reported having milled 793,674 tons of ore containing 215,830 ounces of gold and 35,787 ounces of silver with a total value of \$7,250,018. In the same month last year, 32 producing mines reported milling 806,087 tons of ore which yielded 218,993 ounces of gold and 30,626 ounces of silver valued at \$7,683,217.

The daily averages for the month were 25,602 tons of ore milled, a recovery of 6,962 ounces of gold and 1,154 ounces of silver, and a production value of \$233,871. The average grade of ore was \$9.14 and the average number of wage-earners was 10,775.

Proceedings Given Of Soil And Crop Improvement Assoc.

Copies of a booklet giving proceedings of the 1957 Annual Convention of the Ontario Soil and Crop Improvement Association may now be obtained from offices of Agricultural Representatives, from the schools and colleges of the Department of Agriculture at Kemptville, Ridgetown and Guelph, or from the Field Crops Branch, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

The 160-page booklet provides a wealth of information which will be of interest to farmers and agricultural officials. It is nicely bound and would make a valuable addition to any library.

In addition to farm subjects of general interest, there are sections with special appeal for potato, turnip, registered seed growers, and cash crop farmers. Attention is given to weed control; handling of manure and fertilizers; the weather, and ways and means of improving farm income.

Education—

Special Grant To Elementary Schools Boosted From \$8 To \$11 Per Pupil

SPECIAL grants from the Province to elementary school boards have been increased by an additional \$3 per pupil of average daily attendance in 1956, it was announced recently in a joint statement by Provincial Treasurer Dana Porter, Q.C., and Education Minister William J. Dunlop.

This increase brings the special grant up from \$8 to \$11 per pupil.

Premier Leslie M. Frost said this would bring the total grants to elementary schools up to \$104 million for the year, the additional \$3 per pupil grant representing an expenditure by the Province of \$3 million.

"This is just an indication of the enormous requirements of this Province in the field of education," Mr. Frost said. "It is also an indication of the magnitude of the problems of this Province, of its municipalities and its school boards. It is just one more indication of our reasonableness in asking the Federal Government to vacate a further portion of the tax fields which belong to the Province as much as to the Federal Government. It is from growth and industrial expansion that the money should come."

The statement made by Provincial Treasurer Porter and Education Minister Dunlop said: "This special grant is being provided in recognition of the abnormal needs and conditions which have arisen with respect to the provision of adequate teachers' salaries as well as the need for improvement in the elementary schools of Ontario."

"Beginning in 1958," the two ministers stated, "the second stage of the Province's programme, which will be based upon equalized municipal assessment, will be brought into operation. With the growth in magnitude of these grants, considerations of equity dictate improved methods of distribution."

"An exhaustive study is being made of school finances to enable the Province to shape its educational grants more in accordance with the developing needs of all municipalities. The third stage, in 1959, will be devoted to making refinements and improvements in the school grants formula."

Ontario's Travel Industry Faces Record Vacation



Mother and the children may go fishing too



Restful surroundings aid a fine vacation

Advertising Programme Reaches Millions Publications, Radio, TV, Billboards

For the current travel season, the advertising programme, designed and placed through the Division of Publicity, Dept. of Travel and Publicity is broader than in preceding years, seeking wider coverage.

Currently, advertising is running in U.S. and Canadian magazines and daily newspapers; on U.S. radio stations; on a restricted television schedule. Billboards are being used for the first time, chiefly as a test of this field, considered a segment of the travel advertising.

The programmes are:

UNITED STATES

Magazines—24 general magazines, including National Geographic, Holiday, Life, Saturday Evening Post, Red Book, Good Housekeeping, Ladies' Home Journal, McCall's, Women's Day, Better Homes and Gardens, Sunrise, Sunset, Cosmopolitan, Parent's Magazine, Farm Journal, American Legion, Rotarian, Parade,

This Week, TV Guide, Argosy, Esquire, True, Outdoors—Field and Stream, Outdoor Life, Sports Afield, Sports Illustrated, Grade Teacher, The Instructor, Scholastic Teacher.

Daily Newspapers—69 newspapers, in States of California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

Radio—16 stations in Detroit, Cleveland, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Columbus, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Pittsburgh, Kansas City, Dallas-Fort Worth, Houston, Milwaukee, Miami, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Fort Lauderdale.

Television—5 stations in Windsor, Buffalo, Duluth, Rochester, Milwaukee.

Billboards—145 billboards, May 8-15 to June 15 in States of Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin.

(Continued on page 4)

Fine golf courses abound throughout Ontario

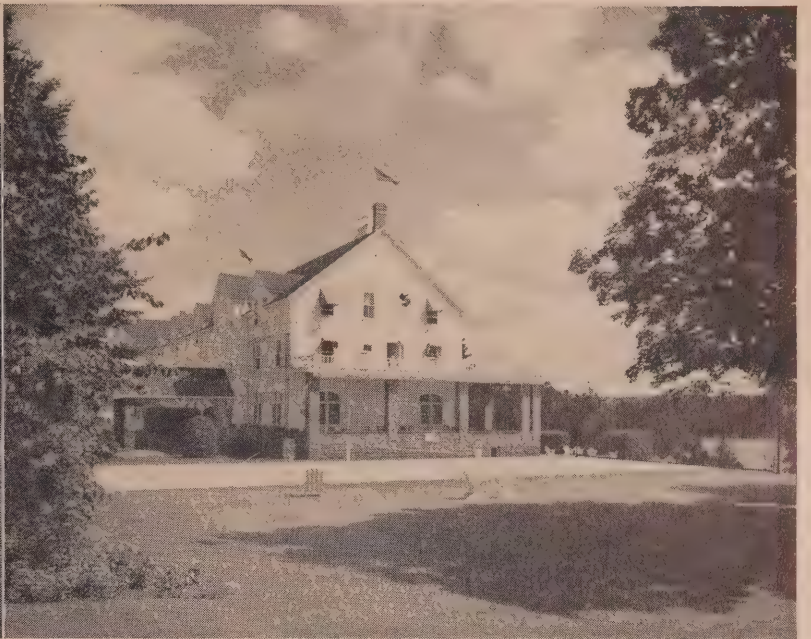


Relax amid cooling lake resorts

Summer Season: Early Reports Indicate Rising Trend



Enjoy shuffle board at one of many resorts



Fine resorts offer many attractions and fine cuisine

Foresee Best Tourist Year Ever With Normal Quota Of Sunshine

Ushered in by the glories of Blossom Week in the Niagara Peninsula, Ontario's 1957 tourist season got off to a good start, and Travel and Publicity Minister Bryan L. Cathcart anticipates a record year if the weatherman will co-operate.

"This should be the best year ever," said Mr. Cathcart, "provided we get our normal quota of sunshine. There are many factors working in our favour. First, the situation in Europe and the Middle East will keep many Americans and Canadians from going over there, and this is bound to benefit us. Then there is the fact that we are getting better known down south. Our publicity programme has expanded, and it is already paying off in an increased volume of inquiries. Construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway has focused the attention of the United States on this area, on its economic development, and incidentally on its tourist attractions. The recent 56-page supplement of the *New York Times* on this Province has stirred a lot of interest among its readers.

"Promotion, expansion of accommodation and other activities of our operators in preparation for the tourist season have reached greater proportions than ever. If the enthusiasm and activity displayed by all is any criterion, this cannot but be the best year ever," concluded Mr. Cathcart.

Ontario's attractions and outstanding events offer visitors to this Province a variety of things to see and do. Right after the Blossom Week kickoff, Ottawa stages its annual tulip festival, featuring one of the largest public displays of tulips on this continent. The angling season is already in progress, with May being the best month for many species.

American vacationers are always attracted to baseball. The brand played in Ontario is of very good calibre, with Toronto fielding a team in the Triple-A International League. Horse-racing also draws thousands at the New Woodbine track, considered one of the finest on the continent, at Old Woodbine and at Fort Erie. North America's oldest annual racing event and Canada's premier thoroughbred racing trophy, the Queen's Plate, will have its 98th running on June 8th at New Woodbine. Thoroughbred racing and harness racing continue in Ontario well on into the fall.

(Continued on page 4)

Lake cruising on Muskoka Lakes is a fine vacation



Canoeing amid quiet lakes, and rivers



Public Welfare—

Survey Being Made, Aim To Expand Training Programme For Handicapped

A SURVEY that will likely result in an expanded vocational training programme for handicapped persons, is now being conducted by the Provincial Government in co-operation with the Ontario Medical Association, Public Welfare Minister Louis P. Cecile, Q.C., announces.

The Ontario Medical Association has been requested by the Department of Welfare to send inquiries to doctors in selected counties asking for the names of patients who would benefit from the training facilities available.

A great many persons are at present taking advantage of the training facilities provided by the Government, Mr. Cecile said, but it is felt that the present facilities could take care of many more and that there are many persons of these for whom the training would be of great help.

If all persons in need of such training do apply for it and present training facilities prove inadequate, these will be expanded, Mr. Cecile said.

In addition to the training itself, the Government pays for the maintenance of the handicapped patient while the training goes on.

Dr. Glen Sawyer, general secretary of the Ontario Medical Association, foresees there will be an extra 1,000 people to whom training will be extended.

Of the persons who are now receiving training under the programme of rehabilitation of handicapped, some 77 per cent. are 30 years of age and under, and 95 per cent. are not over 40. Former T.B. patients make up 54.7 per cent. of the enlistment, with people having suffered impairment of the bones constituting 28.4 per cent. of the group.

Advertising Programme

(Continued from page 2)

Reader audience in magazines and newspapers estimated at 50,000,000.

Listening audience of radio estimated at 40,000,000.

Viewing audience on television estimated at 30,000,000.

Viewing audience of billboards estimated at 10,000,000.

ONTARIO AND CANADA

Magazines, and week-end newspapers—32, including Maclean's, Liberty, Chatelaine, Canadian Home Journal, Canadian Homes and Gardens, Canadian Bride, Weekend Rotogravure, Star Weekly, Hunting and Fishing in Canada, Northern Sportsman, Rod and Gun in Canada, Forest and Outdoors, Canadian Geographical Journal, Canadian Nature, Legionary, Torch, Veterans' Advocate, Selections du Reader's Digest, Le Samedi, La Revue Populaire, La Revue Moderne, La Presse Rotogravure, La Patrie Rotogravure, Le Petit Journal, Le Bulletin des Agriculteurs, Saturday Night, Financial Post.

Daily Newspapers—Ontario dailies (34), Quebec dailies (1), Winnipeg dailies (2).

Weekly Newspapers—Ontario weeklies (275).

Estimated reader audience approximately 7,000,000.

Total estimated reader, listening and viewing audience U.S. and Canada 137,000,000.

Foresee Best Tourist Year Ever

(Continued from page 3)

For the theatre fans, of special appeal are the two great Shakespearean festivals being held each year in the Province. At Stratford, the festival will inaugurate its newly-built auditorium with a two-month season running from July 1st to September 7th. At Toronto, the Earle Grey Shakespearean Company will give another season of open-air presentations in the medieval setting of the Trinity College quadrangle from June 24th to July 27th.

The fare for the musically inclined is abundant and varied. The Metropolitan Opera Company of New York comes into Toronto each year at the end of May for a full week of opera performances. There are many festivals and outdoor concerts.

The Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto at the end of August climaxes a summer of fairs and exhibitions that for variety and entertainment is hard to surpass. Bob Hope will be the headliner this year at the Canadian National Exhibition.

Colourful Scottish Highland Games are a feature of Ontario's holiday season. They include caber tossing, hammer throwing, Highland dances and, of course, bagpipe competitions.

COMING EVENTS

The Department of Travel and Publicity announces Coming Events in Ontario for the second half of May as follows:

DATE	PLACE	EVENT
16	Toronto	Canadian Chapter of the Gray Iron Founders' Society, Inc., Canadian Regional Marketing and Sales Seminar—Royal York
16	Windsor	Tourist Conference, Development Branch of Travel and Publicity Department
16-17	Niagara Falls	Regional Canadian Conference of the Illuminating Engineering Society—Sheraton Brock Hotel
16-17	Toronto	Mines Accident Prevention Association Convention—Royal York
16-17	Toronto	Ontario Association of Children's Aid Societies Convention—Royal York
17	—	Canadian Citizenship Day—Commonwealth Day
17	Toronto	Farm Equipment Institute, Production & Marketing Department Meeting—Royal York
18	Windsor	Columbus Public Schools Group of Elementary Teachers Convention
18-19	Ottawa	Canadian Amateur Ski Association Annual Meeting
18-19	Toronto	18th Battalion Association, General Council Convention—King Edward
18-19	Toronto	Syrian Orthodox Youth Organization of Canada Convention—Royal York
20	—	Victoria Day (Federal Statutory Holiday)
21	Toronto	York Concert Society, Orchestra Concert—Eaton Auditorium
21-23	Toronto	Association of American Railroads, Communications Section Convention—Royal York
22-24	Toronto	Ontario Library Association Convention—Univ. of Toronto
24-25	Toronto	Order of the Amaranth, Province of Ontario Convention—Royal York
24-26	Toronto	Photographic Society of America, Regional Convention—Royal York
26-28	Windsor	Association of Assessing Officers of Ontario Convention—Prince Edward Hotel
26-29	Toronto	Conference of State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America—King Edward
27-29	Toronto	45th Annual Meeting of Canadian Public Health Association—King Edward
27-29	Toronto	Ontario Public Health Association Convention—King Edward
27-30	Longford Mills	Society of State Directors' Workshop in Health, Physical Education and Recreation
27-June 1	Toronto	Metropolitan Opera presentation, sponsored by Toronto Rotary Club—Maple Leaf Gardens
28	Toronto	Packaging Association of Canada Workshop & Seminar—Royal York
29-31	Toronto	Ontario Medical Association Convention—Royal York
30-31	Toronto	Ontario Committees of Adjustment Conference, sponsored by Planning & Development Dept.
30-June 1	Toronto	Canadian Diamond Drilling Association Convention—King Edward
31	Toronto	6th Annual Packaging Association of Canada Golf Tournament—Downsview Golf & Country Club
31-June 3	Toronto	First Ontario Conference on Aging—Univ. of Toronto

Quite a few Ontario towns will be celebrating their centenary or some other anniversary this year. Regattas are held through the lakeland area; road racing, soap box derbies, stock car racing, track and field days, all kinds of sport activities for many to engage in and for all to enjoy watching, add plenty of variety to the holiday fare.

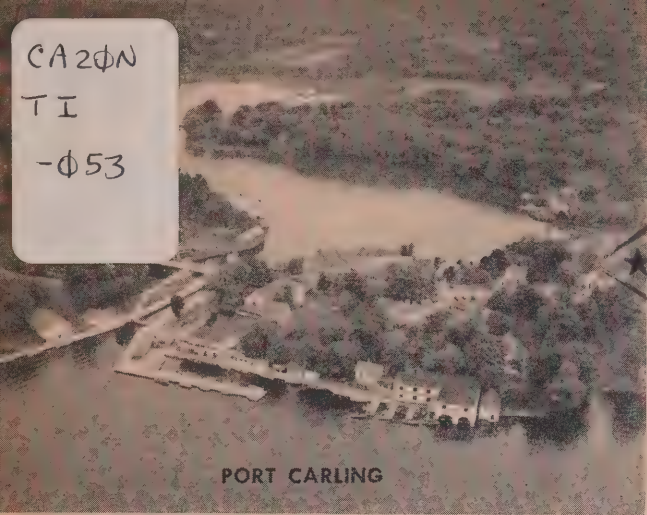
Ontario is full of lakes and rivers, providing miles and miles of sandy beaches for good swimming or sunbathing.

"Ontario For A Zestful-Restful Vacation" is one of the themes used this year by the Department of Travel and Publicity. Whether one is interested in a restful or a zestful vacation, he will find that this Province offers the greatest variety in vacations, within easy reach and at reasonable prices.



The purpose of this publication is to advise the people of Ontario of the services which their Government renders. Such services are effective in the degree to which they are known and used. The contents are for immediate republication. When change of address is requested, the address as printed on a copy of the publication should be enclosed. Communications with regard to the publication should be addressed to The Director, Division of Publicity, Issued by the Division of Publicity, Dept. of Travel and Publicity, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

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ONTARIO

Government Services

VOL. 8

TORONTO, JUNE 1, 1957

No. 10

ONTARIO MAPLE SYRUP WINNER—



Frank Tackaberry, processor of award winning maple syrup, and Mrs. Tackaberry relax on lawn of their Plum Hollow farm



Cliff Walker, employed on Tackaberry farm, points to one of maple trees

Story on pages 2 and 3

Turnip Protection Guide For 1957

With a view to assisting Ontario turnip growers to further improve their product, a "Turnip Protection Guide" for 1957 has been prepared by officials of the Canada and Ontario Departments of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Turnip Committee of the Ontario Soil and Crop Improvement Association.

The Guide is in booklet form and is known as Circular 310. It contains information on the control of turnip maggot, water core, flea beetles and aphids; seed treatment; rotation of crops; storage disinfection, and equipment for control operations. It warns against the practice of using weed sprayers without proper disinfection and gives precautions to be observed in the use of insecticides and other chemicals, as well as full directions for using various materials and formulations.

Lands & Forests—

NEW SCALE OF FEES SET BY DEPARTMENT FOR COTTAGE SITES ON CROWN LANDS

INCREASING prices for Crown-owned private summer cottage sites on Ontario's myriad lakes and islands seemingly have not decreased the demand. The Department of Lands and Forests accepted 1,895 such applications in 1956 (up to March 31, 1957) as compared with 1,447 in 1955. Applications for commercial resort sites, however, were down slightly, from 55 in 1955 to 47 last year.

Until 1953, frontage charges for private summer cottage sites were 30 cents a foot for not less than 100 feet and not more than 300. In that year the price was doubled without dampening the demand. As of April 12 this year, the price is now \$1 per foot. Increases on island and commercial sites have been proportionate. Requirements as to value of buildings on the sites were increased in 1953 and no further change has been made here.

Before 1953, private cottage site purchasers were required to erect a cottage on which had been expended in labour and materials not less than \$500 within 18 months. Since 1953 the value must be not less than \$1,000, expended within two years.

Requirement for commercial resort sites is \$3,000 instead of the pre-1953 \$1,000, on any regular area of a width of 600 feet or less. On sites

(Continued on page 4)

Water Resources Commission Starts Work On 3 Projects

Approval was given recently by the Ontario Cabinet for construction by the Ontario Water Resources Commission of a \$2,000,000 sewage treatment plant for Toronto Township.

The Cabinet also approved construction of a \$410,000 waterworks system for Markham Township, and construction of a similar system costing \$150,000 for the village of Frankford.

These three projects are the first to be undertaken by the Ontario Water Resources Commission which was established a year ago to assume direction of a water distribution and sewage disposal programme which will involve expenditures of \$2½ billion over the next twenty years.

The new waterworks system and sewage treatment plant will be planned, designed and built by the Commission. Financing will also be done by the Commission, with municipalities paying back the costs over a 30-year period.

Ontario—Canada's Variety Vacation Land

"THE PORCUPINE" World's Greatest Gold Prod



McIntyre Community Centre, Schumacher.



"Pinecrest," Timmins' newest public school.

Preston, McIntyre and Hollinger Pioneered Now Thriving Community

BEYOND the Muskoka District, in 1857, Ontario swelled indefinitely north and west, a great wilderness little known. There were a few fishing villages along the shores of Georgian Bay, Manitoulin Island and the North Channel, and a small settlement at Sault Ste. Marie. Elsewhere, only widely scattered trading posts and Indian encampments were encountered until the Red River was reached.

As the Canadian Pacific Railway progressed (1881-85) Sudbury, Port Arthur, Fort William, Dryden and Kenora bloomed. Logging camps, saw-mills and, later, pulp and paper mills appeared on the margins of swift northern rivers and shining lakes.

But between Lake Huron and James Bay a great central hinterland, containing vast forests of spruce and pine, countless lakes and rivers, muskeg areas, clay flats, sand dunes, gravel ridges and rocky escarpments, still waited development. Even after the Canadian National Railway spread its winding length over the land, men penetrated this wilderness and recognized its tremendous potentials slowly.

The story of the discoveries ultimately made—of lands within fifty leagues of James Bay that could be farmed and where cattle could graze and prosper—of a paradise of sport fishing and hunting—of new sources of lumber, veneers and pulp and paper—of hydro-electric power—and of platinum, gold, silver and copper—is a saga of romance and high adventure.

For these discoveries presaged a dramatic new northland economy based on mining, logging, tourism and, in spite of the rigorous climate, agriculture. Today, where once "the Red Indian froze white," the warm lights of Cobalt, Kirkland Lake, Cochrane, Timmins and other prosperous centres dim the cold stare of the Pole Star.

Often ridiculed at the time of its construction as "a railroad built for fun," the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway—a Provincial Government project designed to provide access to an Ontario seaport, Moosonee—probably had more to do with the economic development of the northern wilderness than any other single factor.

For the roadbed was ballasted with rock containing precious metals that sparkled in the sun; learning of which prospectors swarmed over the land. They located silver at Cobalt and gold at Kirkland Lake and Rouyn, and literally uncovered "the foot of the rainbow" in Porcupine.

There was no road into the Porcupine area when Harry Preston, Ben Hollinger, Sandy McIntyre and the others bared the golden secret the Indians whispered to Jacques Cartier 400 years before. But today's travellers to this extraordinary land enter the area by air or rail, or drive northward from Toronto on a broad, paved highway (No. 11) 406 miles to Matheson and turn left on Highway 101. Westward 43 miles, an endless succession of ore-laden bucket cars will be seen crossing over the highway on an overhead framework of steel that runs from the rich Hollinger mine shafts to the big mill.

A short distance beyond, on the shores of the Mattagami River, is the hum of the Porcupine, the city of Timmins, so named after "Old Noah" and Harry Timmins, one-time small shopkeepers at Mattawa on the upper Ottawa River.

Noah and Harry Timmins turned to prospecting around the turn of the century. They discovered and operated silver mines at Cobalt, very profitably. Transferring their interest from silver to gold mining in 1909 they bought Ben Hollinger's newly staked claims and developed the great mine that bears its discoverer's name.

In the same year another prospector, Harry Preston, slipped on a hillside and dislodged a big hunk of moss. In the face of the rock thus exposed flecks of gold shone in the sun. He had uncovered "The Golden Staircase," the great Dome Mine!

By the time Sandy McIntyre arrived on the scene almost the entire area had been staked. But McIntyre managed to locate two properties that had been overlooked. A continuation of the incredibly rich Hollinger vein ran through one of these!

Hollinger was first of the Porcupine area mines to come into production (1910) followed by Dome and McIntyre (1911). Aunor, Broulan Reef, Coniaurum, Dalnite, Palmour, Paymaster and Preston East Dome (named alphabetically not chronologically) became producing mines one by one, Aunor as lately as 1940.

Today these eleven great mines own 15,000 acres of mining rights. Combining their shafts, drifts, crosscuts and diamond drillings they have

Agriculture—

Plum Hollow Farmer Comes Second In North America Maple Syrup Test

VIEWED from the roadside, across an ancient snake-fence, the maple trees in Frank Tackaberry's woodlot at Plum Hollow, Ontario, look like any others. Yet they are internationally famous.

In competition with North America's finest, in New York State's second annual maple festival on May 4th at Syracuse, maple syrup from Mr. Tackaberry's trees was adjudged second best by taste-test. Syrup from the farm of J. H. Fedden and Sons, Woodstock, New Hampshire, placed first. Other competitors were from New York, Vermont, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin.

In Canada, Quebec and Ontario are the big maple syrup provinces. Quebec produces a bit more than Ontario's million dollar crop. In 1910, Ontario produced close to half a million gallons—today's crop is less than half that figure but the price per gallon is four to six times higher.

The Tackaberry farm at Plum Hollow—a picturesque valley 20 miles northwest of Brockville—is 250 acres, of which about half is wooded. In this woodland are many maples, ranging from tiny seedlings to giant

patriarchs four feet in diameter. About 4,500 mature trees are tapped annually.

But they are not tapped to capacity. Mr. Tackaberry produces only about 300 to 450 gallons each year. Production varies each year with the weather, he says, but the big handicap to full utilization is the constant shortage of labour.

Asked why one maple syrup is better than another, Mr. Tackaberry replied that it's probably a matter of processing. All native North American maple trees yield sap that can be made into syrup, he explained, but only the hard (sugar), black, red and silver maple are tapped commercially. The hard maple and variant black maple are the best producers.

But, said Mr. Tackaberry, when the sap is drawn from the tree it has neither the taste nor colour of maple syrup. That one maple syrup should taste better than another must, therefore, depend largely on the processor.

The trees must be tapped at just the right time. When winter eases its icy grip—when daytime temperatures rise well above freezing but fall below 32° F at night—in late February to late March—the time is ripe. The season may last a month or be over in eight to ten days.

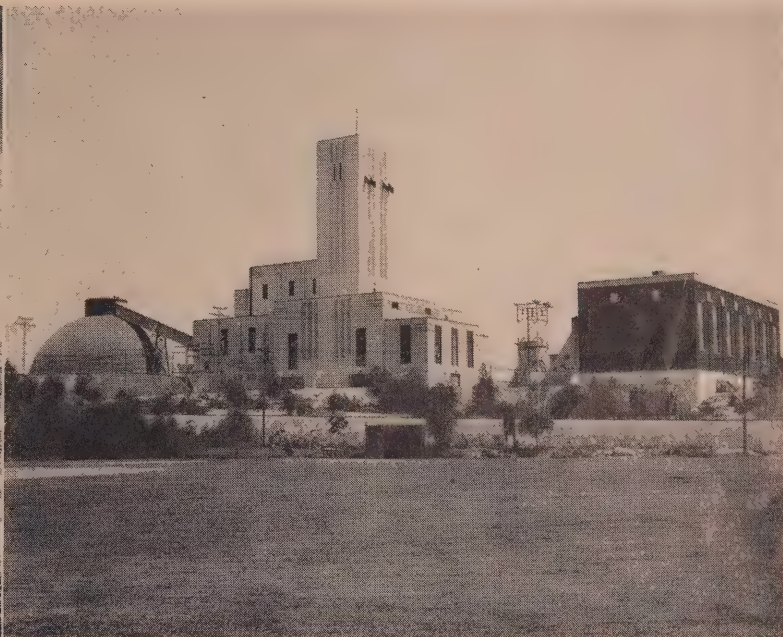
Tests reveal that the sap produced by a maple tree is proportionate to its crown area. The yield per acre is usually higher in forest stands than in open stands. An average syrup crop may run as high as seven gallons per acre. Cull and over-mature trees will remain good producers only as long as they retain healthy crowns and root systems.

It's no easy job to tap maple trees and process the syrup. At tapping time, the snow in the bush is usually deep and trails must be broken.

Porcupine Area, Is Saga Of Ontario Pioneer Enterprise



Mattagami River, at Timmins, and Mountjoy all-electric sawmill.



Hollinger Mine, Timmins, produces 50 per cent. of the gold mined in this greatest in the world gold mining area.

cut holes of various shapes and sizes a distance, if placed end to end, of 3,400 miles in the rock—the equivalent of boring a hole underground across Canada.

Since 1909 they have mined close to 130 million tons of ore containing \$1½ billions in precious metals. Together, they have expended \$40 millions on buildings, machinery and equipment, paid out wages and salaries of nearly \$400 millions and, from upwards of 46 other Ontario communities between and including Ottawa, Windsor and Sarnia, Niagara Falls and New Liskeard, purchased close to \$210 millions of supplies. Incidentally, these figures apply only to present producers and do not include the millions spent to develop properties discovered but subsequently closed—to reopen, it is hoped, when the gold mining situation improves—nor have the sums laid out for prospecting by other interests been added.

"The Porcupine" was not built by gentlemanly adventurers wearing kid gloves. The area owes its present economic status rather to a horny-handed, hard-headed breed of men of vision and courage who "by the sweat of their brows" wrought Herculean tasks.

At first they had to cart supplies and equipment over rough winter roads, which they cut through bush and muskeg with axe and saw from the old T. & N. O. railroad at Mileage 222 (later Kelso) to Nighthawk Lake and twenty miles farther.

Then, just as they began to reap their first rewards, disaster struck. On July 11th, 1911, the Porcupine was set back on its heels by a raging forest fire. The entire area was wiped out. But almost before the smoke cleared the intrepid pioneers commenced reconstruction and soon had the Porcupine on its way again to what it is today—the greatest gold producing area in the world.

When it became apparent that the Porcupine gold discoveries were not "just a flash in the pan," the T. & N. O. Railway did not hesitate to run a branch line to Golden City, South Porcupine, Schumacher and Timmins. This development ended forever the colourful, blood-sweat-and-tears era of hauling by tote-road, and further established the T. & N. O. (now the Ontario Northland Railway) as a profitable enterprise for the citizens of this province, who own it.

So today, Timmins, Porcupine, Golden City, South Porcupine and Schumacher are integral parts of one great mining community the equal of

Sudbury. Of the 50,000 persons dwelling in the area more than 6,000 are miners. About 40 per cent. of the population are French-Canadian.

The McIntyre Community Centre in Schumacher is the pride of the area. Pop concerts and other educational, recreational, art, dramatic and musical events are frequently held there by various local organizations. A summer skating carnival is a feature entertainment. Barbara Ann Scott, Frances Dafoe, Morris Bowden, Lynne Kirchner and other world famous figure-skaters have trained there on artificial ice during July and August.

Largest city in the area, with a population of 28,000, is the city of Timmins. It supports a widely circulated newspaper, two radio stations and a new television station CFCL-TV. Its residential sections contain more than 1,000 owner-occupied homes and its business area more than 300 stores. Successive major development included four modern hotels, eighteen churches, a high and vocational school, four theatres, five banks, four saw-mills, two planing mills, a sash and door factory, hockey arena, baseball grounds, a number of playgrounds and several fine parks.

A \$5 million building programme was launched in the Porcupine area in 1953. As a result there are now two fine new schools, a million dollar wing on St. Mary's Hospital, a cheerful new Home for the Aged, and new community centre, supermarket and bus terminal. Projects underway include a \$450,000 addition to the airstrip at Timmins Airport (TCA) and a new Provincial highway from Sault Ste. Marie.

Seen from the windows of CFCL—TV on Mont Sacré Coeur, the City of Timmins presents an impressive panorama. Spread over a great slope flanking the Mattagami River its skyline resembles that of some southern metropolis.

But the "skyscrapers" of Timmins are not office buildings; they are the tall shaft-heads of gold mines which in a single year produce a million ounces of fine gold and 200,000 ounces of silver, purchase \$10½ millions in supplies, and pay out \$20 millions in wages.

Altogether, since 1909, the Porcupine area has yielded close to 130 million tons of ore containing \$1½ billions in precious metals. Hollinger has produced about half, McIntyre about 25% and Dome about 20% of the gold extracted from Porcupine mines to date. These are the Big Three which, with the Mountjoy all-electric sawmill and contemporary industries, are the mainstay of Timmins' economy and reason for an average wage scale of \$69.72 weekly.

From two to four holes—extending 2" to 3" into the sapwood—must be bored in each tree at a height of 3' to 4' above ground. A spile is then driven into each hole and a bucket hung on it to catch the sap.

In the old days the men who carried the sap buckets from the trees to the big kettles wore yokes that fitted their shoulders. They walked on snowshoes. Today, huge metal sap-tanks are mounted on sleighs or wagons. Horses—in some areas, tractors—haul the tanks through the bush from tree to tree and back to the "sugar house." The tanks are equipped with anti-splash flanges. Perforated cones, inverted in a depressed opening in the top of the sap tanks, intercept twigs and other foreign matter that may have fallen into the sap collecting buckets.

One end of Mr. Tackaberry's "sugar house" is stacked high with firewood—about 50 cords, cut during the winter—of which more than 25 cords will be burned in a season to keep the big evaporators at 216° to 221° F, the usual processing temperatures.

As the liquid thickens in the evaporators the maple flavour and colour becomes more and more pronounced. Subsequent heating, until sufficient water has been evaporated to cause the boiling point to rise to 240° or 255° F, will produce a strongly flavoured, highly coloured maple syrup. This liquid must be held at these high temperatures for about two hours without further loss of water by means of a reflex condenser. In cooling, an amount of water equivalent to that evaporated is added.

While still hot, the syrup is filtered into settling cans where it remains for 24 hours. These cans are equipped with spigots so placed that the

sediment will not enter the gallon or half-gallon tins in which the syrup is marketed. Standard maple syrup weighs 13.2 lbs. per imperial gallon. Hydrometers are used to check the density.

In addition to his extensive farming operations and production of award winning maple syrup, Frank Tackaberry has been president of his district's telephone company for 17 years, is an active member of the area's school board and leader in many other Plum Hollow community activities. Mrs. Tackaberry is his devoted secretary and faithful monitor.

Mr. Tackaberry ships maple syrup to customers in Vancouver, Saskatoon, Calgary and Toronto, and to "maple syrup clubs" composed of members of parliament at Ottawa and Toronto.

"For some reason I have never been able to fill all the orders and requests I receive for my maple syrup," says Mr. Tackaberry.

Perhaps the mystery was solved at Syracuse last May 4th.



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COMING EVENTS

The Department of Travel and Publicity announces Coming Events in Ontario for the first half of June as follows:

DATE	PLACE	EVENT
1	Millbrook	Opening of new reformatory by Dept. of Reform Institutions
1	Toronto	150th Anniversary Celebration of Jarvis St. Collegiate
1	Toronto	Trooping of the Colours by 48th Highlanders—Grandstand, CNE
2-4	Toronto	Catholic Women's League of Canada, Regional Convention—Royal York
3-4	St. Catharines	Shrine Circus presented by Shriners' Club of St. Catharines
3-8	Windsor	Jaycee Show for 1957
4-5	Toronto	Ontario Welfare Council, Annual Meeting and Conference—Victoria College Students Union
5-7	Toronto	Canadian Manufacturers Association Convention—Royal York
5-8	Toronto	Canadian Psychological Association Convention—University of Toronto
5-17	Ottawa	Conference of Learned Societies—University of Ottawa
6-8	Hamilton	Shrine Circus presented by Shriners' Club of Hamilton
7-8	Oakville	Fourth Annual Puppetry Festival
7-9	Toronto	Fifth Annual Convention, United Handicapped Groups of Ontario—King Edward
8	Sarnia	Sarnia Kennel Club Dog Show
8	Malton	98th Running of Queen's Plate—New Woodbine Racetrack
8	Trenton	Air Force Day—RCAF Station
8-9	Windsor	American Legion, Dept. of Canada Convention
9	Oshawa-Toronto	50,000-Metre Road Walking Race, from Oshawa City Hall to Toronto City Hall, under auspices of Toronto Gladstone Athletic Club
9-14	Toronto	Confederation Life Association Convention—Royal York
10	—	Federal Elections
10	Brockville-Prescott	Thousand Islands International Outboard Marathon
10-11	Toronto	City and District Ladies' Golf Championship—Scarborough Golf Club
10-14	Toronto	Garment Salesmen Ontario Market Convention—Royal York
10-21	—	14th Annual U.S. Editors' Goodwill Tour of Ontario, sponsored by Department of Travel and Publicity
11	Dundas	Hamilton City and District Ladies' Golf Championship
11-15	Windsor	Oil Chemical and Atomic Workers Int. Union Convention
12-15	Fort Erie	Home and Trade Fair
13-14	Niagara Falls	Annual Conference, Association of Canadian Fire Marshals—Sheraton-Brock
13-15	Toronto	Independent Order of Foresters, Supreme Court Convention—Royal York
15	Toronto	4th Annual Music on the March—Maple Leaf Stadium
15	Toronto	National Yacht Club Regatta—Humber Bay
16	—	Father's Day
16-22	Toronto	Sir Arthur Pearson Association of War Blinded Convention—King Edward

New Scale of Fees For Cottage Sites

(Continued from page 1)

over 600 feet and up to 1,200 feet, additional expenditure of \$2,000 for each 100 feet over 600 feet is required.

Charges for irregular parcels of Crown land for private summer resort sites are:

One acre or less, \$250. (Increased from \$150).

Larger than one acre and not larger than two acres, \$250 minimum for each acre. (Increased from \$150).

Irregular areas may not be smaller than half an acre or larger than two acres.

Islands are available as private summer resort sites across Ontario—in Timagami, Georgian Bay, Kawartha Lakes, Lake of the Woods and countless small inland lakes. Minimum price of an island has been increased from \$100 to \$175 an acre.

An island may not be less than one-third of an acre and not more than three acres. Once an island is divided into two or more parcels, the parcels are sold on the basis of regular or irregular area, that is, by frontage on regular areas and by acreage on irregular areas.

On commercial resort sites, either irregular or island, an initial expenditure in labour and materials amounting to \$3,000 is required, plus an additional \$2,000 for each acre over ten acres up to 15 acres. Previously the initial expenditure required was only \$1,000.

Survey regulations apply to all sites, regular, irregular and islands. The charge is \$150 for a survey of the site, if the Department elects to have the survey made. If not, the applicant must have a survey made himself for purposes of title.

Mines—

Prospectors Record 12,259 Claims During First Four Months Of Year

PROSPECTING activity again showed a decline in eight of Ontario's mining divisions during April, and according to figures compiled by the Ontario Department of Mines, the total number of claims recorded in the first four months of this year is 12,259, down by 7,115 from the total of 19,374 recorded during the same period in 1956. The April, 1957, recordings totalled 3,631 as compared with 5,501 for April, 1956.

The number of miners' licences issued and renewed during the four months period ending April 30, 1957, amounted to 6,743. This compares with 8,476 for the first four months of 1956. In April, 1957, the total of new and renewed licences was 1,146 as compared with 1,454 in April, 1956.

Comparative figures of claims recorded for all the divisions are as follows:

	First Four Months		For April	
	1956	1957	1956	1957
FORT FRANCES	426	157	84	30
KENORA	505	526	100	254
LARDER LAKE	1,056	1,004	167	280
MONTREAL RIVER	297	692	145	235
PARRY SOUND	47	102	19	45
EASTERN ONTARIO	1,054	599	229	182
PATRICIA AND KOWKASH.....	727	1,651	572	584
PORCUPINE	824	1,282	396	355
PORT ARTHUR	3,724	2,137	736	503
RED LAKE	970	715	372	114
SAULT STE. MARIE	2,813	1,474	629	538
SUDBURY	3,694	1,321	1,097	432
TIMISKAMING	3,237	599	955	79
Totals	19,374	12,259	5,501	3,631

1957 REGULATIONS RELATING TO PIKE AND PICKEREL

Wednesday, May 15, marked the opening of the pickerel season in some parts of Ontario, opening dates being May 16 and May 24 in others. Creel limit for yellow pickerel is still six per day. There is no minimum length limit and hasn't been since 1955. May marked the opening of the pike season, too. They also have a six-per-day creel limit with no length limit except in Lake Consecon where "keepers" must be not less than 22 inches in length.

Pickerel and pike angling regulations as announced by Lands and Forests Minister Clare E. Mapledoram are:

YELLOW PICKEREL (Dore, Pike-Perch, Walleye Pike) and

PIKE (Great Northern Pike and Grass Pike):

(a) No closed season in Great Lakes, Georgian Bay, North Channel, and their intervening international connecting waters; except (1) Bay of Quinte of Lake Ontario: Pickerel—May 15th to March 31st next following; Pike—No closed season.

(b) North and west of and excluding the French and Mattawa Rivers and Lake Nipissing (other than (a)): Pickerel—May 24th to April 14th next following (except Kenora, Rainy River and Thunder Bay districts other than Lake Superior: May 16th to April 14th next following); Pike—No closed season when taken by angling.

(c) South of and including the French and Mattawa Rivers and Lake Nipissing (other than (a) and (d)): Pickerel—May 15th to December 31st; Pike—May 15th to March 31st next following. (See regulations for exception regarding pike in parts of Essex and Kent Counties.)

(d) St. Lawrence River: May 1st to March 1st next following, except (1) Lake St. Francis: Pickerel—May 15th to November 15th; Pike—No closed season.

INCREASE SUBSIDY TO ENCOURAGE USE OF LIMESTONE

As a further step to assist in increasing the fertility of Ontario farm lands, Minister of Agriculture, William A. Goodfellow, announced recently a substantial increase in the government assistance given in meeting the transportation costs of agricultural limestone.

Under the new rates, rail movements of limestone will be aided by a grant covering 75 per cent. of the freight cost up to a maximum grant of \$2.50 per ton and a straight 75 per cent. in Northern Ontario.

On truck hauls from an approved quarry the new rate is five cents per ton per mile up to a maximum of \$2.00 per ton.

"These new rates represent more than a 25 per cent. increase in many areas and, in some sections of Northern Ontario, more than double the assistance previously paid," said Mr. Goodfellow.

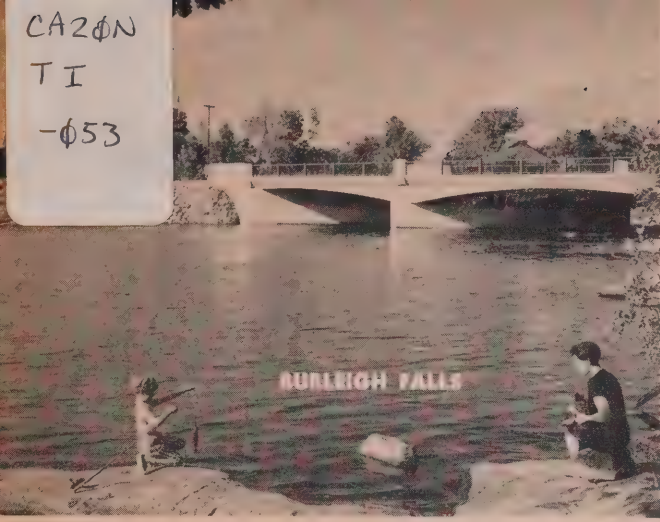
The Limestone Assistance policy is a joint effort of the Ontario and Canada Departments of Agriculture which provide cash assistance, and the railway companies who by annual agreement provide a lower freight rate than the standard tariff.

From April 1, 1956, to March 31, 1957, assistance was paid on 30,000 tons of limestone. This is a substantial reduction from the previous twelve-month period, when the movement amounted to 41,000 tons.

Slightly higher limestone costs, higher freight and trucking rates, and shrinking farm income, along with a wet season when it was difficult to spread lime, are given as the causes for this reduction.

Mr. Goodfellow stated that according to the most conservative estimate, Ontario soils require at least 100,000 tons of limestone annually to maintain the proper degree of alkalinity (sweetness) in the soil, and the increased rate of assistance is to encourage the greater use of limestone where it is most needed.

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Government Services

VOL. 8

TORONTO, JUNE 15, 1957

No. 11

OPEN NEW REFORMATORY—



Photos by Travel and Publicity.

On Saturday, June 1, a new reformatory, designed and built as a maximum security institution to house difficult prisoners, was officially opened at Millbrook, some 15 miles southwest of Peterborough. Reform Institutions Minister John W. Foote, V.C., seen at left addressing the more than 3,700 persons attending the opening, said that, with disturbing elements being kept in custody at Millbrook, the other reformatories will be in a better position to broaden their training programmes. Group photo at right shows the personnel of the new institution with Reform Institutions Deputy Minister Col. G. H. Basher sitting in the front row with Millbrook Superintendent Col. H. Patterson at his right.

Public Welfare—

Increase Relief Allowances By 15%, Province Pays 60% Of Relief Programme

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT has approved an increase of approximately 15 per cent. in relief allowances, Public Welfare Minister Louis P. Cecile, Q.C., announces.

Most of the increase results from higher allowances for food. The allowance for a single adult is now up from \$5.16 to \$5.91 a week; that for a family of two jumps from \$4.62 to \$5.34 per person. The allowance for infants has been raised from \$2.04 to \$2.38 and that for children 10 to 12 years from \$3.93 to \$4.49.

For the first time, higher payments are allowed for pregnant and nursing mothers, and for persons on special diets. The allowance for a pregnant mother is now \$5.21, and that for a nursing mother \$6.06. An allowance of \$5.50 is now allowed adults on a low-fat diabetic diet, and one of \$7.53 to those on a high-fat diet.

Mr. Cecile also announced that the Ontario Cabinet had confirmed an increase in the Provincial Government's share of relief costs from 50 to 60 per cent., leaving 40 per cent. to the municipality to carry. The decision to give relief assistance to a person or a family rests with the municipality; once the municipality has decided to give relief, the Provincial Government automatically pays 60 per cent. of the cost.

Mr. Cecile estimated the changes in payments approved by the Cabinet will represent an additional expenditure of \$750,000 for the Province in 1957-58.

Modern "Close Custody" Reformatory Opened At Millbrook On June 1st

MILLBROOK REFORMATORY, most modern, scientifically and otherwise, close custody penal institution in North America, was officially opened on Saturday, June 1st, by a native son of the Village of Millbrook, John Douglas Pickup, on behalf of his father, Hon. John Wellington Pickup, Chief Justice of Ontario. Mr. Pickup, Sr., was unable to attend and perform this function on account of illness. John D. Pickup is a fifth generation Millbrookian, the family having moved there in the 1850's. More than 3,700 invited guests and other interested persons attended the ceremony.

Major, the Hon. John W. Foote, V.C., Minister of the Ontario Department of Reform Institutions, introduced the speaker and monitored the Handing Over of The Key: from the Hardy Construction Company to architect W. E. Barnett, to Mr. N. Mitchell representing the Minister of Public Works, to Major Foote, to Colonel Hartley Patterson, superintendent of the new institution.

Dr. the Rev. H. D. Neal, Lindsay, Ontario, now full-time chaplain of the Millbrook Reformatory, pronounced the dedicatory prayer. Colonel Merritt of the Salvation Army spoke briefly and announced the appointment of a Salvation Army officer to assist at Millbrook.

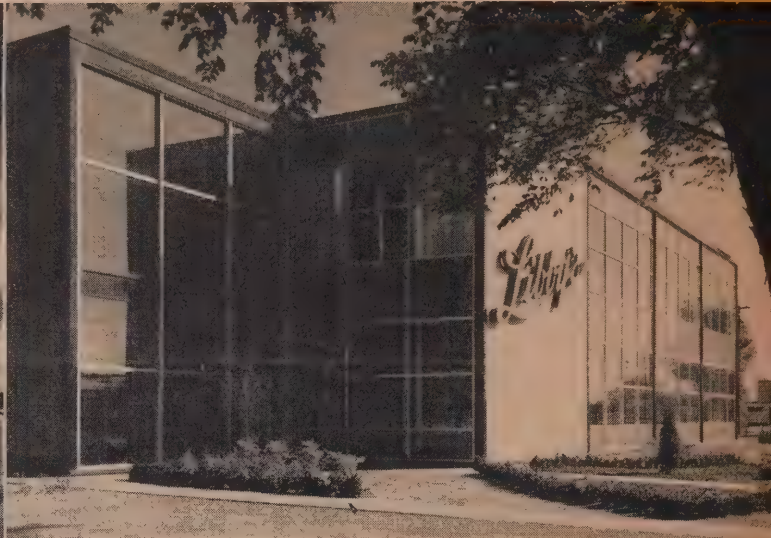
The new reformatory, designed and built as a maximum security institution, is staffed not only by security officers but by medical, psychological and psychiatric personnel. It will be used to confine about 250 prisoners from other reform institutions who disrupt reformatory training or cause disaffection. It is considered that about 10 per cent. of the inmates are in this category.

Continued on page 20

Unprecedented Industrial Expansion In 1956



Parker Pen Company, Don Mills
(Mendenow & Kuywan, architects)



Plant Administration Office, Libby, McNeill & Libby
of Canada, Chatham

Major Additions For 374 Industries, 40 Companies Establish Branch Plants

A REPORT entitled, **Ontario's Industrial Development**, which reviews Ontario's industrial progress during 1956 and forecasts economic prospects for the future, has been released by Minister of Planning and Development William M. Nickle, Q.C., and Director of Trade and Industry for Ontario A. V. Crate.

The keynote of this report is the unprecedented growth and expansion in nearly every phase of Ontario's economy. During 1956, the Province undertook one of the largest capital investment programmes in her entire history. In new construction and equipment alone, Ontario accounted for more than one-third of the total Canadian outlay of \$7.9 billion—the largest share of any Canadian province.

The pace for over-all expansion throughout the Province, however, was set by manufacturing which continued—as it has for a decade—to absorb nearly half of the entire Canadian investment in this field—a total of over \$605 million, representing an increase of 130 per cent. over 1947.

The number of new industries by country of origin, established in Ontario during the past five years, is shown in the following breakdown:

Origin	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Canada	37	45	20	45	71
United States	52	55	57	57	54
United Kingdom	28	29	6	7	13
West Germany	3	3	4	4	3
Others	6	4	4	2	2
	126	136	91	115	143

Imperial Oil Ltd. Control Laboratory, Sarnia
(Jordan & Adams, in association with)



Of the 143 new industries recorded in 1956, nearly one-quarter of them were established to manufacture miscellaneous metal products (33); machinery and metal products (28); chemical and allied products (25); wood and paper products (10); and transportation equipment (10). The remaining 38 new industries are devoted to the manufacture of tools and instruments (9); textile, rubber and leather products (7); electrical apparatus and supplies (7); aluminum products (6); food and beverages (4); and miscellaneous products (5).

In addition to the 143 companies which are entirely new to the Province, 374 established Ontario companies undertook major expansions at their present sites, and 40 companies located major branch plants in new communities. An increasing trend toward locating manufacturing plants away from larger urban centres is further indicated by the fact that 97 of the new industries, and 316 of the expansions took place in communities other than Metropolitan Toronto.

The total impact of this industrial development on the provincial economy has been far-reaching. The 828 new manufacturing industries and 2,594 expansions in Ontario during the years 1949-56 inclusive have been paralleled by the employment of an additional 100,000 people, a rise in the annual gross value of manufacturing production from \$5.7 billion during 1948 to \$10.6 billion in 1956, and a total investment of over \$3 billion in the Province's manufacturing industry.

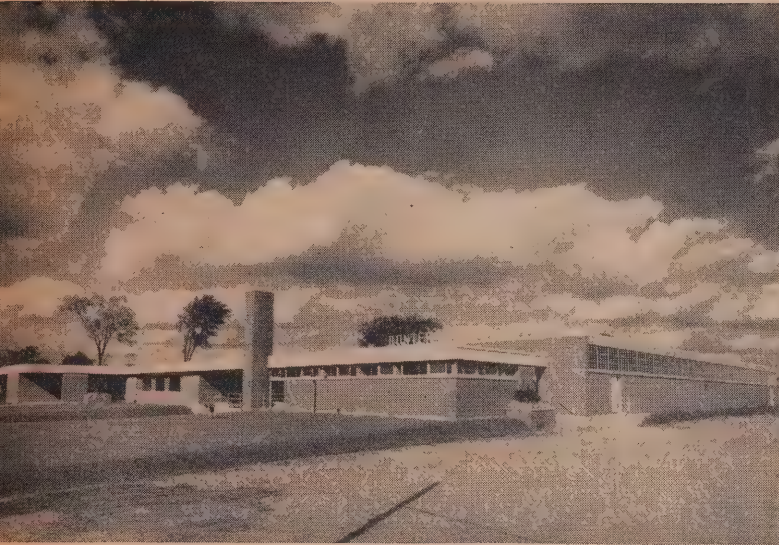
Prospects for 1957 and the years to come are for more industrial development and capital expansion. The growth of domestic and foreign markets, which created Canadian prosperity in the past, may well result in a Canadian gross national production of over \$30 billion in 1957, \$40 billion in 1965, \$62 billion in 1975, and a possible \$76.1 billion by 1980.

Canadian manufacturing industries, especially in the electrical apparatus, electronic and chemical fields will play an important part in raising the national product. Primary iron and steel, industrial machinery and oil refining may also show considerable growth, followed closely by rubber products and the non-ferrous metal group. The textile industry, on the other hand, is not expected to more than double its present output by 1980, while the rate of growth in railway rolling stock and shipbuilding may be somewhat less.

R. Laidlaw Lumber Co. Limited, Toronto
(Preston & Baker, architects)



- 143 New Industries Established In Province



Hunter Rose Printing Plant, Toronto
(Richard A. Fisher & Blake H. M. Tedman, assoc. architects)



Lucas-Rotax Co. Limited, Scarborough
(Howard Chapman, architect)

Increases of capital spending on new construction, machinery and equipment will provide the means to meet the demands of the future. Following a survey of all fields of the national economy, the Federal Government has forecast that \$8.5 billion will be invested in Canada during 1957. If realized, this sum will be 8 per cent. higher than the record \$7.9 billion spent in 1956. Canadian capital spending in 1957 will be at the highest level on record and will probably amount to the largest proportion of the gross national production of any post-war year. It might also be easier in 1957 than it was in 1956 to implement capital spending since larger supplies of construction materials are available, and there has been some increase in the labour force. Ontario, which has absorbed over one-third of each year's total capital outlay since 1947, will be at the heart of this investment expansion.

Two projects are now under construction which will be of great economic benefit to Canada and greatly strengthen Ontario's position as the production giant of the nation—the Trans-Canada natural gas pipeline, and the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project.

The 2,250-mile Trans-Canada natural gas pipeline from the Prairie Provinces of Western Canada, when completed in 1958, will bring nearly 75 billion cubic feet of gas to the Ontario market in the first year of pipeline operation—nearly three-quarters of the total to be supplied to Canada. By the fifth year of operation, Ontario could absorb annually nearly 131 billion of the possible 190 billion cubic feet brought in through the pipeline.

On the whole, and as regard industry in particular, natural gas will be welcomed in Ontario for heating and the production of steam, and for such processes as smelting, annealing and leaching.

In addition, the prospective availability of natural gas and its by-products, as well as the growth of oil-refining facilities to supply further raw materials, is sparking a \$100 million expansion programme in the Canadian petro-chemical industry—much of which will be spent in Ontario.

The proposed St. Lawrence Seaway will be a 1,200-mile water route, with a minimum depth of 27 feet, from Montreal to the head of the Great Lakes, and is scheduled for possible completion by 1958. Associated with it is the large-scale development of power in the International Rapids and the Soulages section of the St. Lawrence River, producing a total of over

4,000,000 horsepower. The economic effect of the Seaway on Canada will come through the cheaper transportation and the electric power provided by the project.

During the next 25 years, the amount of foreign capital invested in Canada will be increased considerably. This foreign participation will be needed if the rate of Canada's expansion and development is to be carried on at a reasonable pace. However, because it is possible that exports will increase more than imports, by 1980 Canada will be relatively less dependent upon new inflows of foreign capital than it is today. It is not impossible, in fact, that by that time Canada will find herself in the position of being a net exporter of capital in an average year.

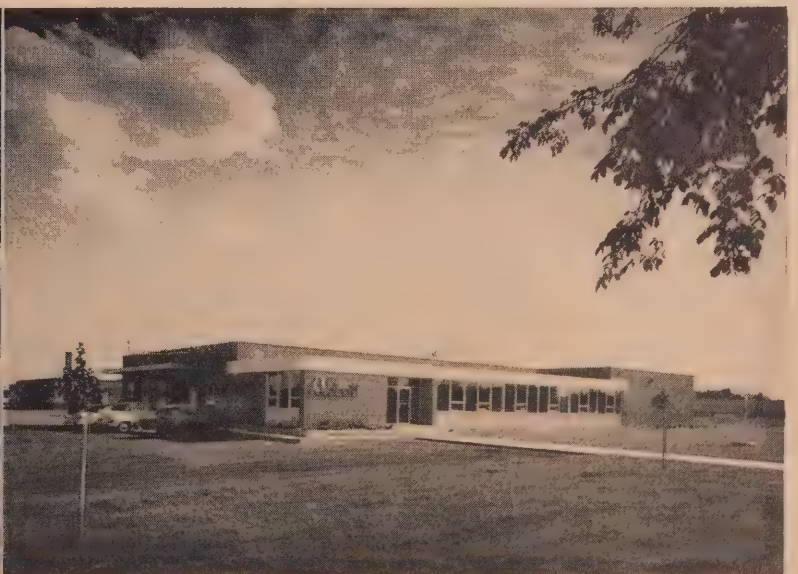
In the face of such dynamic industrial expansion, Ontario must continue to encourage new firms to come into the Province, and the municipalities and regions in turn must prepare themselves to receive new industry. In the years ahead, the Trade and Industry Branch of the Department of Planning and Development intends to apply an increasingly scientific approach to the finding of prospective new industries for Ontario, by analyzing import statistics and provincial resources to determine exactly what further products can be manufactured in the Province. The Branch's Industrial Commissioners in Chicago, New York, and London, England, will continue their organized programme of visits to American, British and European industry. At the same time, Ontario companies with excessive productive capacity and effective merchandising ability will be contacted to determine if manufacturing arrangements can be set up to facilitate the manufacture of foreign countries in Ontario.

To further support Ontario's planned growth, the Government introduced in 1953 its Regional Economic Development Programme to provide a broad and co-ordinated working plan to guide the future development of the Province. This Programme called for the establishment of regional development associations in nine economic regions in the Province under the auspices of the Trade and Industry Branch, and since its inception six such associations have been formed and the seventh is in the process of organization. The Branch is continuing to encourage Ontario municipalities to develop community programmes for industrial expansion.

Weatherhead Co. of Canada, Ltd., St. Thomas



Abbott Laboratories, Don Mills
(Mendelow & Keywan, architects)



COMING EVENTS

The Department of Travel and Publicity announces Coming Events in Ontario for the second half of June as follows:

DATE	PLACE	EVENT
16		Father's Day
16-22	Toronto	Sir Arthur Pearson Association of War Blinded Convention—King Edward
17	Toronto	Ontario Flour Millers Association Meeting—King Edward
17-19	Toronto	National Garment Manufacturers Association (Canada) Convention—Royal York
17-21	Toronto	Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Grand Lodge of Ontario Convention—Royal York
17-21	Toronto	City and District Ladies' Golf Championship—Scarborough Golf Club
20-21	Toronto	Lawn Mower Institute, Inc. Convention—Royal York
20-22	Guelph	Ontario Historical Society, 59th Annual Meeting
21-22	Windsor	Assumption University of Windsor Reunion
21-23	Niagara Falls	Stamford Collegiate Institute Centennial Homecoming
22	Arnprior	Horse racing meet, under auspices of Arnprior Driving Club
22	Fort Erie	Annual Band Tattoo
22	St. Catharines	St. Catharines Soap Box Derby
22	Toronto	Royal Canadian Yacht Club Regatta
23-28	Toronto	International Congress on Rheumatic Diseases—Royal York
24-July 27	Toronto	Earle Grey Company Shakespearean Festival—Trinity College Quadrangle
25-28	Toronto	Sigma Chi Fraternity Convention—King Edward
26-29	St. Catharines	St. Catharines Horse Show
26-July 1	Waterloo	Waterloo Centennial Celebration
28-29	St. Catharines	Ontario Open Golf Championship
28-29	Waterloo	Waterloo Band and Folk Festival
29-30	Windsor	Finnish Music Festival
29-July 1	Kenora	Kinsmen's Fish Derby
29-July 6	Oakville	Oakville Centennial Celebration
30	Toronto	Earle Grey Shakespearean Festival Concert—Trinity College Quadrangle
30	Windsor	Music Under The Stars—Jackson Park
30-July 3	Ottawa	22nd Annual Convention, Junior Chamber of Commerce of Canada
30-July 6	Kemptville	Kemptville Centennial Celebration

Travel & Publicity—

30 U.S. EDITORS TOURING PROVINCE, GET IN "KNOW ONTARIO BETTER" CLUB

THIRTY U.S. editors, representing as many State Press Associations, are guests of the Province of Ontario on a 1,600-mile tour which started in Windsor on June 10th and will extend over 12 days, Travel and Publicity Minister Bryan L. Cathcart announces.

This is the annual U.S. Editors' Goodwill Tour of Ontario, one of the promotion ventures by the Travel and Publicity Department which has proved most successful over the years and which is being held this time for the 14th consecutive year.

During their sojourn here, the 30 newspapermen will travel through many parts of this Province, see many of its economic assets and vacation attractions, and meet many of its representative people.

Itinerary of the tour includes Windsor, Sarnia, Goderich, Owen Sound, Midland, Pentanguishene, Atherley, Timmins, Iroquois Falls, Kirkland Lake, Swastika, Ottawa, Kingston, Belleville, Whitby, Toronto, Oakville and Niagara Falls. Co-operating in the areas visited are the many municipal bodies, Chambers of Commerce and other civic organizations. The tour will wind up June 21st at Niagara Falls with formal initiation of the visiting newspapermen in the K.O.B. (Know Ontario Better) Club.

PLAN MORE RIGID CAR INSPECTIONS

More rigid inspections of motor vehicles have been indicated by Attorney-General A. Kelso Roberts, Q.C., in order to spot mechanical deficiencies and cut down the traffic death rate.

Mr. Roberts revealed that the Ontario Provincial Police had conducted 238,000 roadside inspections last year, and that these had resulted in 105,000 charges and warnings. Besides revealing mechanical deficiencies, the checks had also revealed numbers of unlicensed drivers and stolen cars.

The Attorney-General feels, however, that the Province is not holding its own in the campaign for safety, with deaths up 22 per cent. and injuries increasing by eight per cent.

W.B. Common, Q.C., Appointed Deputy Attorney-General

The appointment of W. B. Common, Q.C., as Deputy Attorney-General, in replacement of C. R. Magone who retired recently, has been announced by Attorney-General A. Kelso Roberts, Q.C. Mr. Common was Director of Public Prosecutions.

Eric Silk, senior solicitor and counsel, has been appointed to the newly created post of Assistant Deputy Attorney-General.

C. P. Hope, a senior counsel, has been appointed Director of Public Prosecutions in replacement of Mr. Common.

W. C. Bowman, solicitor with the Department, has been named senior counsel.

T.V.P. CAR ENTRIES MARK 11.4% GAIN FOR APRIL MONTH

The favourable trend in motor car traffic from the United States to Ontario was even more pronounced during the month of April than during the previous three months, Travel and Publicity Minister Bryan L. Cathcart announces.

As compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, entries of U.S. cars in this Province on Travellers' Vehicle Permits during the month of April totalled 65,962, a gain of 6,735 or 11.4 per cent. on April 1956.

For the first four months of the year, the total stands at 164,504, as compared with 156,986 for the corresponding period of 1956. The count for the first four months of 1955, the all-time record year, was 161,155 at the end of April, which puts the Province at this point 2.1 per cent. ahead of its record pace of two years ago. The advance over last year is 4.8 per cent.

For the first four months of the year, the Bureau of Statistics reports a total of 312,252 foreign vehicles entering Canada on T.V.P.'s, as compared with 292,706 in the corresponding 1956 period. All provinces are ahead of last year's pace, with the exception of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and British Columbia. Ontario has been responsible for 52.7 per cent. of the national total.

ENCOURAGE HISTORIANS



—Travel and Publicity Photo

Encouragement to researchers into Ontario history was expressed recently by Premier Leslie M. Frost when he accepted first copy of "Valley of the Trent" from the hands of author Edwin C. Guillet, teacher at Eastern High School of Commerce in Toronto, who is a noted historian and authority in pioneer life of Upper Canada.

Reformatory Opened

(Continued from page 1)

This minority group is composed of persons of a markedly anti-social nature whose consistently subversive behaviour is characterized by jealousy, ill-balanced enthusiasm and embitterment. They habitually become quarrelsome and often violently enraged if not permitted to follow their own thinking. They lack feeling and sentiment, fail to understand their fellowmen and usually have few, if any, true friends. Because of their selfishness, constant craving for prestige, and opposition to whatever environment they may be in, their influence is generally most disturbing. They regard their malformed ideas as unimpeachably sacred and are opposed to the opinions or wishes of others. They attempt to subdue all who dare express views contrary to their own.

Peculiarly enough, many have the ability to create a good initial impression on people, especially on those who meet them infrequently. But association with others for any length of time causes them to soon become irritable, petulant, pugnacious, and a source of constant discord.

Some are fanatics possessing astonishing beliefs and misconceptions. This type seizes on every idea violently, whether it is reasonable or not. In an inconsiderate, bigoted manner they fight for a good or bad idea with equal zeal and thus do more harm than good to any worthy cause they may side with. They display, too, an utter lack of judgment or consideration in the charges they hurl. With complete indiscretion they insult all who oppose their will but complain bitterly if reprimanded. Often they appear outwardly cool though on the verge of an exhibition of extreme irascibility. They may have great confidence in their personal prowess, usually have unrealistic but exalted ambitions, and love the limelight, yet they are unreasonably jealous and suspicious.

"Millbrook," the Minister stated, "has been carefully designed, staffed and equipped to scientifically investigate and treat these unfortunate humans which we have found necessary to move from our more open custody reform institutions. Here they will be given every possible assistance and encouragement to better themselves, and will have every opportunity to earn their return to the institution from which they were transferred."

The 250 inmates to be accommodated at Millbrook Reformatory will undergo a form of restraint unusual in reform institutions. Each inmate will be confined in a single cell, alone. The cell contains only a steel bunk, bedding, washbasin and toilet. The window is bullet-proof, unbreakable glass set into the masonry. The flush-type ceiling fixture is equally impregnable. Flush-to-the-wall, spring-back push buttons control washbasin faucets and operate the toilet—there is nothing in the room which might be torn off or unscrewed and used as a weapon, to inflict self-damage, or destroy prison property.

Meals will be brought to the inmates in their cells, the doors of which are operated electrically from central control and observation points. The doors are not the usual barred type but are solid. Thus the inmate is unable to communicate with others in the cell block and cannot foment disturbances.

In addition to the psychiatric examining rooms, a dental and medical clinic, an infirmary, classrooms and a library, chapel, barber shop and exercise areas serve the physical, mental, spiritual and educational welfare of the inmates. The workshops will keep them busy during the day. The machines for making auto licence plates have been transferred from Guelph.

"With the removal of the psychopaths, fanatics, recalcitrants and incorrigibles from the more open custody reform institutions and industrial farms," said the Minister, "these institutions will be in a better position to give the necessary time and attention to broader training programmes, because they will be freed of the enforced restrictions required during the presence of these warped personalities and will not be constantly interrupted by their obstructionist tendencies."



The purpose of this publication is to advise the people of Ontario of the services which their Government renders. Such services are effective in the degree to which they are known and used. The contents are for immediate republication. When change of address is requested, the address as printed on a copy of the publication should be enclosed. Communications with regard to the publication should be addressed to The Director, Division of Publicity, Issued by the Division of Publicity, Dept. of Travel and Publicity, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

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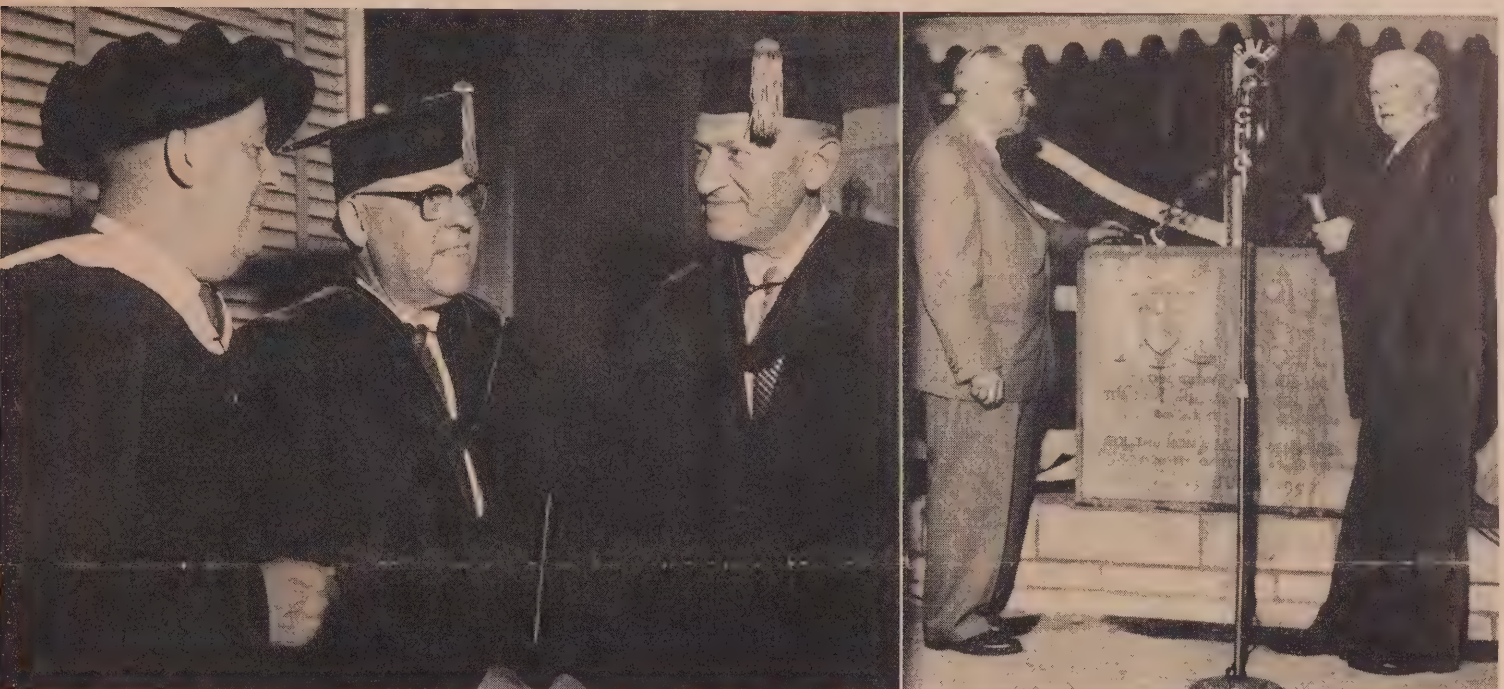
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MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS HONOURED—



—Pictures by Public Works and Provincial Police.

Hon. William Griesinger, M.C., Minister of Public Works, shown (left) receiving honorary degree of LL.D., at the centennial convocation of Assumption University, Windsor, with left, Dr. Sidney E. Smith, President of the University of Toronto, and right, Mr. Eli C. Goldin, LL.D., Windsor. Right, the Minister of Public Works is shown with Hon. Dr. W. J. Dunlop, Minister of Education, right, laying the corner stone at the new London Teachers' College recently.

Inventory Report
On Copper, Lead,
Nickel And Zinc

A fourth inventory report on the copper, nickel, lead and zinc resources of Ontario, was recently released by the Ontario Department of Mines Minister Philip T. Kelly announces. The publication, which is Metal Resources Circular No. 2 of the Department, is a completely revised edition of earlier reports up-dated to February of this year.

All known deposits of these base metals are listed under their respective mining divisions and also indexed alphabetically by company and township. The information covers property location, the metals present, the development work to date, the geology of the deposit, ore reserves or dimensions and grade of a deposit, production, references to the deposit which might be found in other publications, or maps, and remarks summarizing the history of the property.

Miscellaneous occurrences, which at their present stage of development are not considered to be worth describing in detail, are listed separately for each mining division.

The publication is the joint work of Dr. James E. Thomson, Assistant Provincial Geologist, and S. A. Ferguson, W. G. Q. Johnston, E. G. Pye, W. S. Savage and Robert Thomson, the department's resident geologists stationed respectively at Timmins, Kenora, Port Arthur, Swastika and Cobalt.

Highways—
New Amendments To Traffic Act
Change Financial Responsibility Law

A MENDMENTS to the Highway Traffic Act passed at the third session of the 25th Legislature of Ontario included Rules of the Road, vehicle equipment, procedures, penalties, conditions of financial responsibility and the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund.

Changes in the Financial Responsibility laws and the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund will not become effective until January 1, 1958, but the others became effective on June 2.

The Act has been reworded to permit the use of "Yield Right of Way" signs at through highways as substitutes for "Stop" signs where appropriate. Drivers approaching a "Yield Right of Way" sign at a through highway, upon reducing speed to 15 m.p.h., or less, may then proceed in the same manner as in the case of a "Stop" sign after having come to a full stop.

Wide vehicles (over 80") may now display either a green or amber front clearance lamp, bringing Ontario practice into line with that of other jurisdictions.

Used car dealers, at the time of each sale, must now provide a certificate, separate from the bill of sale, stating whether or not the vehicle is in a safe operating condition. Penalties range from \$50 to \$300 for either non-compliance or false statement.

Penalties for violations of Rules of the Road, as well as the general penalty section which covers all sections of the Act not covered by specific penalties, have been increased. Fines range from \$5 to \$50 for the first offence, \$10 to \$100 for the second offence and \$20 to \$200 for the third offence. Penalties for second convictions for Rules of the Road violations can include three-month licence suspension or six-month suspension in the case of third convictions. These penalties apply also to speeding convictions.

Convictions for criminal negligence now carry mandatory licence suspension of three months, or if an accident has occurred, six months. In all cases of licence suspension, whether mandatory or imposed by the court, the licence must be picked up, endorsed and forwarded to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles by the courts.

OPEN PILOT PLANT,
STUDY NEW PROCESS
FOR IRON ORE

A pilot plant of the Ontario Research Foundation was recently opened in Rexdale by Planning and Development Minister William M. Nickle, Q.C.

The plant has been established for research work in processing iron ore into a more easily transportable metal.

A cheque in amount of \$180,000 was presented by Mr. Nickle to Mr. H. M. Turner, chairman of the Foundation, as the Ontario Government's contribution towards the project.

The new process which researchers intend to develop would take advantage of natural gas, oil and electric power for fuel in processing iron ore into a metal compound which would sell at an estimated \$60 a ton, which would be about \$50 more than Canadian mines are getting now for raw ore.



A New Historic Parks System Planned Along Sh

Provide Recreational, Cultural Stimulus

THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH GIVING PLACE TO NEW"—this is particularly true of the St. Lawrence River today, between Iroquois village and the city of Cornwall in Ontario. The famed Long Sault Rapids are no more and soon a number of historically famous town, village, farm, inn, fort and mill sites, of both French and British origin, will vanish beneath waters held back by power dams.

But a new land will come into being—a land of far-reaching economic importance because of its new electric power potentials and the passage of ships of all nations into the great inland seas.

And in this new land, along the new shorelines, the memories of the past will be preserved. Plans supplementing the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project provide for this, thus reflecting a far-sighted recognition by the Ontario Government of the fact that the nation's progress, to find its fullest expression, must be measured not only in industrial and economic progress but in opportunities for recreational and cultural stimulus.

As many as possible of the old buildings have been or are being removed from the to-be-flooded area and rebuilt on equally valuable farm or village properties deeded by the Crown to displaced owners or on permanently established historical sites.

As the new islands of structural steel and concrete, new ship channels and great locks take shape in the river a new historic parks system will appear on the shores. This will be the responsibility of the Ontario-St. Lawrence Development Commission (Parks and Historic Memorials).

Sketches, plans and working models of the new parks system along the "new river" are already prepared. Travellers visiting the area between Iroquois and Cornwall this summer will see not only the mammoth changes being wrought in the earth and the old river by modern men of science and their thundering machines but in a quiet place in Morrisburg—the office of the Commission—may view the sketches and working models of the new.

Fronting the river at the eastern extremity of the Township of Williamsburg, a few miles east of Morrisburg, there will be a national battlefield memorial and monument, pioneer memorial cemetery, and new Upper Canada Village. The memorial will commemorate the victory of British and Canadian troops over invading American forces at Crysler's Farm, November 11, 1813. A tall obelisk will surmount the flat pyramid to be erected at the riverside. Below the broad top of the pyramid a large military museum will be installed, where uniforms, arms and equipment of the day will be displayed. The museum will also contain oil paintings which have been executed by Canadian masters of the "old river" and its canals and locks.

Eastward of the battle site a pioneer memorial cemetery will permanently care for and preserve the many fragile tombstones removed from the old cemetery sites that will be inundated on completion of the St. Lawrence Power Project. These tombstones, many dating back to the 18th and 19th centuries, had marked the last resting place of original settlers and their families on the Iroquois-Cornwall frontier. Some were United Empire Loyalists who fled persecution in America after the Revolution of '76, and many fought in the War of 1812-14.

In many representative buildings that have been dismantled and preserved for reconstruction to the east of the memorial cemetery in Upper Canada Village, typical, authentic, antique pioneer relics and artifacts will be installed so that the interiors of the residence of John Pliny Crysler, White House and Cook's Tavern, and other similarly historic structures will conform as closely as possible to their original state.

In a temporary museum at Morrisburg, recently opened to the public, a sizable collection of antique hand-made pine furniture, other furnishings, textiles, tools, kitchen and farming equipment has already been collected. An ancient bicycle, elaborately decorated stove, complete set of exquisite china, and hundred years old prototype of today's pressure cookers are of great interest. There are also military and hunting rifles and equipment, fishing gear, a wide variety of antique clocks, woven cedar strip, willow withe and grass baskets and hampers, and an Indian-made birch-bark canoe. These and much more that is in storage—plus much more that remains to be collected—will be needed to typically furnish the old homes, taverns, log huts, blacksmith shop, two Schoharie barns and other structures in Upper Canada Village, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, one of the most notable rivers, historically, in the world.

The arrival of Jacques Cartier in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1534, with two ships of about 60 tons each and a company of 60 men, was not an extraordinary occurrence, even at this early date. The fishermen of four nations had been making profitable use of these waters for a generation or more. But this first voyage was little more than a reconnaissance; Cartier returned in 1535 and with three ships, sailed up the St. Lawrence River to Stadacona (Quebec), anchored two in the little River St. Charles, and continued with 50 seamen, in the Emérillon and two longboats, as far as Hochelaga, now Montreal.

However, in spite of the fact that he was greatly impressed with the large Indian village of Hochelaga and by the natives' descriptions of a fabulous Kingdom of Saguenay said to lie beyond the western horizon, he went no farther that year. After his unfortunate journeys and association with Roberval, in fact, he returned to France nor ever returned to test the veracity of the Indians' tales or help consolidate his envisioned empire of

Top to bottom—Residence of the late John Pliny Crysler (1801-1881), son of Col. John Crysler who took part in the Battle of Crysler's farm during War of 1812-14, located few miles east of Morrisburg.

Corner of temporary museum of St. Lawrence Seaway Park Board, Morrisburg; many items date back 150 years or more. With other items, these will be used to furnish and decorate historic homes and buildings to be concentrated in Upper Canada Village east of Morrisburg.

White House Tavern built in late 18th Century.

Spinning wheel, scoop shovel and haying tools, chest and square and round churns are hand-made; tools on display board upper left were hand forged.



Shores Of "THE NEW RIVER" — The St. Lawrence

and Preserve Memories Of Famous Areas

Canada. Yet Cartier's voyages—to Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, the Maritime Provinces, the Gaspé and up the St. Lawrence to "Canada"—must rank, in spite of their obtuse and uncertain endings, among the great episodes in world history.

Meanwhile Sir Humphrey Gilbert founded a colony in Newfoundland (1583), but it remained for Samuel de Champlain to portage around the fearsome rapids of the Upper St. Lawrence and explore the great inland seas as far as Georgian Bay and Lake Nipissing (1599-1629). Champlain's reports to the King of France sparked a rush of gentlemen adventurers and others who came and took home all they could carry in their ships of the easy gifts of nature—particularly of rich furs of beaver, ermine, marten and fisher—and thus profited greatly.

But French settlement did not prosper, for here was no assembly of free men united in common endeavour. The worn feudalistic system of the Old World crept in, and cramped and stifled the spread of the Fleur-de-Lis before it could be firmly planted. Except for the gentlemen adventurers, none had wife or stake of his own in the new land. Even at the death of Champlain, New France was little more than a wilderness outpost. Soldiers of fortune, priests, nuns and fur-traders, while they might establish missions and set up forts, could not fight off hostile Indians, grow crops, and otherwise maintain—far less expand—settlement.

Thus the fortunes of the new empire, Canada, ebbed and waned—contingent on the absence or presence of wars in Europe—until the year 1763 when, with the signing of The Peace of Paris, the New World came under the British flag—a united French and British Canada—and from that time forward progressed.

Nova Scotia grew first and fastest as English and Scottish settlers—the latter wearing the kilts prohibited in the Old Land since Bonnie Prince Charlie's ill-fated rebellion—poured in. Other Scots settled in northern New Brunswick and along the shores of the Gulf where they cut pine masts for the King's navy, 108-feet long, 3-feet in diameter at the base, worth £136 sterling each. Then came the Irish, the Yorkshire Methodists, the Quakers, and—as new laws gave freedom of worship to Roman Catholics and acknowledged the use of the French language except in official spheres—more French.

The Quebec Act of 1774, among other edicts, extended the Province of Quebec, so named by Champlain, as far west as the Mississippi. It was a generous act to Canadians but reacted in New England like gasoline poured on the smouldering fires of discontent that had been sparked by the Stamp Act of 1765, an enactment by the British Crown which particularly aroused great resentment in the American Colonies because it taxed tea.

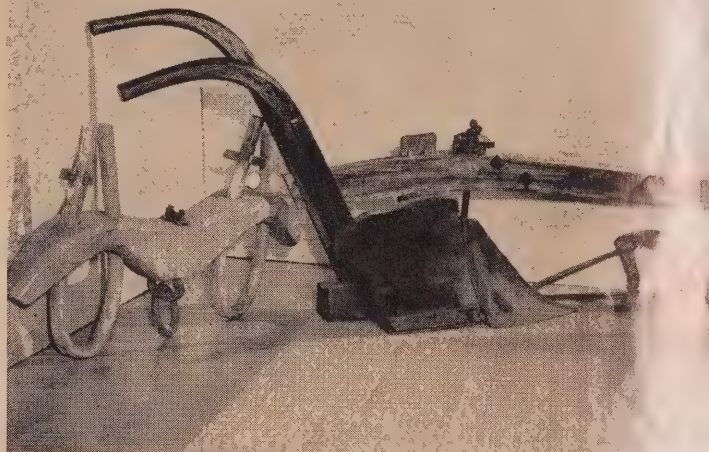
An explosion had already occurred—the so-called Boston Tea Party of 1773—but the Quebec Act aroused even the pulpits of New England to thunderous denunciation. The flames intensified and the American Revolution erupted in 1775; the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed in 1776; Canada was attacked as Americans tried to force Canadians to join the insurrection; and the bloody battle raged back and forth for five years.

Here was the turning point in Canada's history and reason for the rapid settlement of the Upper St. Lawrence and the increasing use of the river as a transportation medium. Many residents of the erstwhile American Colonies had remained loyal to the Crown and fought on the British side. Although the terms of peace stipulated that there must be no persecution of the Tories (Loyal Britons), retaliation began at once. Many Tories had anticipated this, however, and had not waited. The rest escaped to Canada if, as and when they could, with whatever they could save and carry, in most cases leaving all wealth behind.

They poured into Nova Scotia by ship and into Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton. They sailed up the St. Lawrence and, in spite of great privation and hardship, populated the north shore of the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario to the Bay of Quinte. Others crossed the Niagara River. These were the progenitors of Ontario's ultimate greatness—the backbone of the Canadian armed forces during the War of 1812—the founders of Upper Canada's first legislative assembly—the United Empire Loyalists.

In the early 1800's, the shores of the St. Lawrence were extremely vulnerable to invasion. The few French trading forts had been designed mainly for defence against primitive Indian weapons. As war clouds loomed on the southern horizon more substantial forts were erected along the river by the British. After more than 100 years of peace between two of the world's greatest nations these forts are now, and forever will remain, merely show places—historic sites—marked, preserved and guarded by the Ontario Government.

Today, along the river up which Champlain and other early explorers, fur-traders, voyageurs, Loyalists, loggers and others fought their way, modern men aided by science and gigantic machinery are engaged in a new but peaceful conquest in which both great nations are joined. Where the Indians and early white men were forced to make arduous portages men of a new era are harnessing the waters of the great river, erecting huge electric generating stations, digging new channels, and building great locks that will lift ocean-going and other shipping from the lower reaches of the mighty river and facilitate passage to and from the Great Lakes, thus opening another important chapter in the history of the St. Lawrence River, Ontario and Canada commenced by Jacques Cartier.



Top to bottom—Model of parks area east of Morrisburg; left centre is memorial to Battle of Cryslers farm; centre, Pioneer Memorial Cemetery; right, Upper Canada Village and small boat anchorage.

Plough of oak with iron coulter and yoke for oxen that pulled it, made by hand in early 19th Century, at temporary museum.

White pine furniture much of it made by hand in late 18th and early 19th Centuries, at temporary museum.

Indian-made birch-bark canoe, high wheel bicycle and other hand-made antiques in temporary museum at Morrisburg.

U.S. EDITORS GOODWILL TOUR—



—Photo by Travel and Publicity.

Twenty-eight U.S. editors, representing as many State Press Associations, were recently guests of the Province of Ontario on a 1,600-mile tour which started in Windsor on June 10th and ended at Niagara Falls on June 22nd, with visits in Sarnia, Goderich, Owen Sound, Midland, Penetanguishene, Atherley, Timmins, Iroquois Falls, Kirkland Lake, Swastika, Ottawa, Kingston, Belleville, Whitby, Toronto and Oakville. From left to right: (Front row) Sam Gearhart, Arkansas; Maurice Leckenby, Colorado; Carlton Hill, Connecticut; I. E. Schechter, Illinois; Richard Van Valer, Indiana; Stanton E. Tennant, Iowa; Elton Carter, Kansas; George Joplin, Kentucky; and G. Arthur McDaniel, Maryland. (Second row): Robert Baram, Massachusetts; Fred M. Kidd, Michigan; Arthur J. Suel, Minnesota; Les. W. Simpson, Missouri; Ed Apking, Nebraska; Victor D. Shanahan, New Jersey; Frank C. Carpenter, New York; and James M. Harper, North Carolina. (Third row): Frank Hornstein, North Dakota; Allan J. Tenny, Ohio; James J. Craddock, Oklahoma; Herman S. Reifsnnyder, Pennsylvania; Wm. S. Gibson, South Dakota; Leslie Houston, Tennessee; Russell W. Bryant, Texas; Lewis H. Shattuck, Vermont; Paul W. Manns, Virginia; Ralph E. Fisher, West Virginia; and Duane McCall, Wisconsin.

Education—

NEW BRANCH SET UP BY DEPARTMENT TO FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF TEACHERS

ESTABLISHMENT of a new branch in the Department of Education to further the professional development of young teachers in the training programme for elementary schools, was announced recently by Education Minister William J. Dunlop.

The new branch is called the Professional Development Branch and Mr. Clare B. Routley, former assistant superintendent of elementary education, has been appointed superintendent. Mr. J. B. Healy from the teacher education branch has been appointed assistant superintendent.

Establishment of the branch, Dr. Dunlop explained, was necessitated by the large increases in school enrolments and staffs which had added considerably to the administrative duties of inspectors. As a result, the inspectors had much less time for supervision of instruction.

It will be the new branch's responsibility to provide young teachers with the supervision they need to make their work more successful.

There is no need yet for a special branch to provide professional development in secondary schools. However, Mr. R. H. Wallace, a former secondary school inspector, has been made assistant superintendent in the secondary education branch to assume this responsibility.

New Amendments To Traffic Act

(Continued from page 1)

In cases of appeal against convictions carrying licence or permit suspension, the suspension will not apply if proof of financial responsibility is provided unless or until the conviction is sustained upon the hearing of the appeal.

Financial Responsibility minimum limits will be increased, effective January 1, 1958, to \$10,000 against death or injury of any one person, \$20,000 in the case of two or more, and \$5,000 for property damage. Where securities are deposited as proof of financial responsibility, the minimum amount will be increased from \$11,000 to \$25,000.

Maximum payments permitted under the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund will be increased from \$5,000 to \$10,000 for death or injury to one person, from \$10,000 to \$20,000 for two or more persons and from \$1,000 to \$2,000 for damage to property. These new limits will apply to accidents occurring after January 1, 1958.

Owners who are not insured for at least the new minimum limits of \$10,000, \$20,000, \$5,000, will be required to pay a fee of \$5 when securing 1958 registration plates. This is in addition to the regular fee for registration and will be credited to the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund.

Third Edition Of "Ontario's Mineral Heritage"

The third edition of a popular historical outline of the development of Ontario's mining industry is now ready for free distribution by the Ontario Department of Mines.

"Ontario's Mineral Heritage," first published in the Canadian Geographical Journal in 1955 and subsequently issued by the Department in reprint form was in such demand, particularly for high school classroom purposes, that a second edition was required last year. With the third edition, more than 40,000 copies have been prepared for distribution.

Occupational Therapy Assistant Course Starts September 3

A course for Occupational Therapy Assistants will open on September 3 at the Ontario Hospital, Kingston. Health Minister Mackinnon Phillips announces.

The course is available to women between the ages of 18 and 45 with Grade X education, and for Ontario residents there is available a bursary of \$75 a month to help defray expenses.

Information on the course may be obtained from the Mental Health Division, Ontario Department of Health, Parliament Buildings, Toronto 2.

MUST VACCINATE ALL FEMALE CALVES FOR BRUCELLOSIS

Minister of Agriculture W. A. Goodfellow announced recently that the entire province has been designated a supervised area under the Brucellosis Act. As a result of this order all female calves must be vaccinated after they reach the age of four months but before becoming 11 months old, with the cost of vaccination being borne by the province.

Every cattle owner is responsible for making arrangements for the vaccination of his calves and has the privilege of having them vaccinated by the veterinarian of his own choice. Although the certificates of appointments issued to practitioners make reference to the county or counties in which they may perform vaccination services, no veterinarian has been granted the exclusive right to vaccinate in any area.

Under the Brucellosis Act female cattle may be moved from one supervised area to another without a permit or a blood test. Now that the whole province has attained that status, restrictions have been lifted on the intra-provincial movement of cattle. Nevertheless, female cattle over ten months of age originating in other provinces must be isolated and blood tested before being allowed to mingle with native cattle.

Mr. Goodfellow is confident that provincial-wide enforcement will prove a great forward step in the fight against Brucellosis, which in past years has caused losses amounting to millions of dollars annually. So far as is known, Ontario is the first province to adopt a programme under which all female calves must be vaccinated. Because of the effectiveness of vaccination in the prevention of abortion it is reasonable to assume that losses from this disease will be greatly reduced in ensuing years.

Set Serum Depots To Treat Bites By Rattlesnakes

The establishment by the Health Department of a number of rattlesnake antivenin depots in areas of Ontario where bites from the snakes are liable to occur, was announced recently by Health Minister Dr. MacKinnon Phillips.

Antivenin is the active substance in the serum against rattlesnake venom. Treatment units for persons bitten by the snakes will be supplied by these depots free of charge.

A person bitten by a rattlesnake may go to any of the depots for treatment, or may go to a private physician who can obtain the antivenin treatment unit from the nearest depot.

Antivenin treatment will now be available at hospitals in Little Current, Espanola, Parry Sound, Bracebridge, Orillia, Midland, Penetanguishene, Barrie, Collingwood, Meaford, Owen Sound, Wiarton, Lion's Head, Southampton, Kin-cardine, Goderich, Sarnia, Chatham, St. Thomas, Welland and Hamilton, and at municipal health departments in Sudbury and Windsor. Reserve supplies of the antivenin treatment units will be available at the Provincial Central Laboratory in Toronto.



The purpose of this publication is to advise the people of Ontario of the services which their Government renders. Such services are effective in the degree to which they are known and used. The contents are for immediate republication. When change of address is requested, the address as printed on a copy of the publication should be enclosed. Communications with regard to the publication should be addressed to The Director, Division of Publicity. Issued by the Division of Publicity, Dept. of Travel and Publicity, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION AWARDS—



"Awards of Merit" were recently presented to Prime Minister Leslie M. Frost and to Health Minister Mackinnon Phillips for their understanding and appreciation of the problems of mental health by the Ontario Division of the Canadian Mental Health Association. The two ceremonies were held separately and, in the photo at left, Premier Frost is seen receiving his award from Dr. J. S. D. Tory, president of the parent Canadian Association, and Professor Charles Hendry, president of the Ontario Branch. In the photo at right, taken at the other ceremony, Dr. Phillips receives his award from Dr. C. M. Hincks, founder of the association, and Mr. Bertrand Gerstein, treasurer of the Ontario branch.

COMING EVENTS

The Department of Travel and Publicity announces Coming Events in Ontario for July, August and the first half of September as follows:

DATE	PLACE	EVENT
July		
1		Dominion Day (Federal Statutory Holiday)
1	Embro	(Zorra) Embro Highland Games
1	Hornepayne	Annual Dominion Day Field Day
1	Kincardine	Dominion Day Sports Day and Evening Carnival
1	Orangeville	Annual Dominion Day Harness Races
1	South Mountain	Dominion Day Races
1	Sault Ste. Marie	St. Mary's River Boat Club Regatta
1	Toronto	Dominion Day Regatta—Long Pond, Toronto Island
1	Vermilion Bay	3rd Annual Fish Derby
1-Sept. 2	Wallaceburg	Blue Water Bible Conference
1-Sept. 7	Stratford	5th Annual Stratford Shakespearean Festival
2- 3	Windsor	Ontario Association of School Business Officials Conference
2-12	Toronto	8th Annual Course for Instructors in Driver and Traffic Education — War Amputations Assoc. Bldg., 62 Wellesley West
3- 7	Toronto	Watch Tower Society, Eastern Regional Convention—CNE Grds.
6	Arnprior	Regatta sponsored by Ottawa Valley Shriners' Club
6	Huntsville	Highland Games
10	Tillsonburg	Turf Club, Annual Race Meet
10-13	Kitchener	Canadian Open Golf Championship
10-13	Toronto	Pilot Club International Convention—Royal York
12-13	Fort Erie	Niagara District Firemen's Convention
13	Fort Erie	Fort Erie Centennial Celebration
13	Peterborough	Ladies' Open, Marjorie Degraw Golf Tournament
14	Toronto	Earle Grey Shakespearean Festival Concert—Trinity College Quadrangle
14	Windsor	Music Under The Stars—Jackson Park
14-18	Toronto	Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Grand Lodge of Canada (Ontario) Convention—Royal York
15-20	North Bay	Sport Shirt Festival, in conjunction with Sport Shirt Month
15-Aug. 24	Toronto	Harness Racing Meet—Old Woodbine Park
15-Aug. 31	Fort Erie	Racing Meet—Fort Erie Track
16-17	Peterborough	Canadian Professional Golf Association Championship
19-20	Port Weller	Grantham-St. Catharines Lions Club Western Round Up and Saddle Show
20	Sault Ste. Marie	Scottish Association Highland Games
20	Toronto	Toronto Police Games—Grandstand, CNE
21	Rosspoint	20th Annual Fish Derby
21	Toronto	Earle Grey Shakespearean Festival Concert—Trinity College Quadrangle

DATE	PLACE	EVENT
July		
21-27	Toronto	International Catholic Deaf Congress Convention Royal York
22-24	Toronto	State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company Convention—Royal York
24-27	Collingwood	9th Annual Quilt and Rug Fair, sponsored by Simcoe County Arts and Crafts Assoc.
24-27	London	Ontario Amateur Golf Championship
24-27	Port Dalhousie	Royal Canadian Henley Regatta (Diamond Jubilee Year)
27-Aug. 3	Port Arthur	Port Arthur Centennial Celebration
27-Aug. 4	Owen Sound	Owen Sound Centennial Celebration
28	Windsor	Music Under The Stars—Jackson Park
28-Aug. 1	Toronto	International Association of Y's Men's Clubs Convention—Royal York
31	Bewdley	Regatta and Aquatic Sports Day
31	Sault Ste. Marie	Rotary Club's Community Night
31-Sept. 6	Stratford	3rd Annual Season of Jazz and Symphony Music, in conjunction with Shakespearean Festival
August		
2- 3	Barry's Bay	2nd Annual Madawaska Ballet Festival, under auspices of Madawaska Valley Lions' Club
2- 3	Jarvis	Sports Car Races at Harewood
3	Fort William—Port Arthur	Kinloch Highland Games
3	Maxville	Glengarry Highland Games
3- 5	Kapuskasing	2nd Annual Kapuskasing Carnival
3- 5	Midland	Summer Ski Jumping Meet
3- 5	New Hamburg	New Hamburg Centennial Celebration
3- 5	Peterborough	Kawartha Lakes Golf Tournament
3- 6	Windsor	Emancipation Day Celebration
3- 7	Kenora	Kenora 75th Anniversary Celebration
3-10	Geneva Park—Lake Simcoe	26th Annual Couchiching Conference
4- 8	St. Catharines	British Empire Service League, 20th Biennial Convention
5		Civic Holiday
5	Dutton	Caledonia Highland Games
5	Kincardine	Civic Holiday Carnival
5	New Hamburg	Canadian Pacing Derby
5	Orillia	Rotary Sports Day
5	Owen Sound	International 26-mile International Swim Marathon
5	Sault Ste. Marie	Trotting and Pacing Events
5	Woodstock	Canadian National Pony Show
5-10	Fort William—Port Arthur	Canadian Lakehead Fair
7-10	Peterborough	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
8- 9	Toronto	Parent and Child Golf Championship—Rosedale Golf Club
8-19	Huntsville	Canadian Council of Girl Guides Assoc., Centenary World Camp—Doe Lake Camp

COMING EVENTS—Continued

DATE	PLACE	EVENT	DATE	PLACE	EVENT
August			September		
8-10	Sutton	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	5- 6	Porquis	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
9-10	Brantford	9th Annual Six Nations Indians Pageant, 1st Presentation—Six Nations Indians Reserve	5- 6	St. Marys	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
9-10	Shelburne	Canadian Fiddlers' Old Time Open Contest	5- 6	South Mountain	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
10	Port Credit	Yacht Club Regatta	5- 7	Almonte	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
11	Windsor	Music Under The Stars—Jackson Park	5- 7	Beamsville	Beamsville Centennial Celebration
11-12	Brockville	Invitation Sailing Regatta	5- 7	Beamsville	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
12-14	Delta	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	5- 7	Orillia	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
12-15	Belleville	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	6	Denbigh	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
12-16	St. Thomas	Worldwide Baraca-Philathea Bible Classes, 56th Annual "Golden Acres" Convention	6	Thornhill	Junior Ladies Golf Championship
14	Ottawa	Opening of Universal Postal Union Congress	6- 7	Apsley	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
14-15	Tillsonburg	Lions' Festival	6- 7	Clarence Creek	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
15-17	Oshawa	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	6- 7	Englehart	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
15-17	Rainy River	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	6- 7	Fergus	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
15-18	Newmarket	Newmarket Centennial Celebration	6- 7	Leamington	3rd Annual Tomato Festival
16-17	Brantford	9th Annual Six Nations Indians Pageant, 2nd Presentation—Six Nations Indians Reserve	6- 7	Merrickville	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
16-17	Kenora	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	6- 7	Orono	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
16-18	Renfrew	Pioneer Days Celebration	6- 7	Petrolia	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
16-18	Windsor	Ontario Credit Union League, Directors' Meeting	6- 7	Russell	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
17	Fergus	Highland Games	6- 7	Tavistock	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
19-21	Aylmer	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	6- 7	Toronto	Canadian International Air Show, in conjunction with Canadian National Exhibition
19-21	Stratroy	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	6- 8	Trout Creek	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
19-23	Windsor	Police Association of Ontario Convention	6- 8	Timmins	Northern Ontario Dental Association, 17th Annual Convention
20-22	Ridgetown	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	6- 8	Windsor	American Contract Bridge League Convention
21-24	Beachburg	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	7	Centreville	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
22-24	Comber	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	7	Minden	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
22-24	Woodstock	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	7	Orillia	Left Handers' Golf Tournament
23-24	Blackstock	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	7	Toronto	CNE Regatta
23-24	Smithville	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	7	Upsala	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
23-31	Ottawa	Central Canada Exhibition	7	Val Gagne	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
23-Sept. 7	Toronto	Canadian National Exhibition	9-14	London	Western Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
24	Toronto	CNE Regatta	10-11	Avonmore	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
24-25	Peterborough	O'Keefe Golf Tournament	10-11	Brock	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
25	Windsor	Music Under The Stars—Jackson Park	10-11	Bruce Mines	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
27-28	Brighton	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	10-11	Cochrane	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
27-29	Dresden	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	10-11	Matheson	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
27-29	Tillsonburg	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	10-11	Odessa	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
28-29	Dryden	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	10-11	Orangeville	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
29-31	Harrow	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	10-11	Oro	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
30	Toronto	Ontario Seniors' Golf Championship—Oakdale Golf and Country Club	10-11	Powassan	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
30-31	Coe Hill	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	10-11	Sunderland	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
30-31	Kinmount	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	10-11	Tweed	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
30-31	Navan	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	10-14	Welland	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
30-31	Port Hope	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	11	Kincardine	Owen Sound District Ladies Golf Championship
30-Sept. 2	Elmira	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	11-12	Burks Falls	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
30-Sept. 2	Perth	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	11-12	Clifford	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
31	Orillia	Champlain Yacht Club Commodore's Cup Race	11-12	Lions Head	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
31	Peterborough	Kawartha Ladies Invitation Golf Tournament	11-12	Merlin	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
31	Toronto	CNE Regatta	11-14	Renfrew	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
31-Sept. 2	Hymers	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	12	Rosseau	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
31-Sept. 2	Ingersoll	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	12-13	Bracebridge	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
31-Sept.2	Marmora	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	12-13	Markdale	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
31-Sept. 2	Port Perry	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	12-13	Thessalon	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
31-Sept. 2	Waterloo	Waterloo County Annual Rodeo	12-14	Beaverton	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
September			12-14	Brampton	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
2	————	Labour Day (Federal Statutory Holiday)	12-14	McKellar	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
2	Peterborough	Speed Box Derbies	12-14	Midland	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
2	Sarnia	Annual Cross-River Swim, under auspices of Junior Chamber of Commerce	12-14	New Liskeard	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
2	Sault Ste. Marie	Labour Day Regatta	13-14	Binbrook	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
2- 4	Napanee	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	13-14	Lakefield	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
2- 4	Windsor	Windsor Fire Fighters Field Day	13-14	Lombardy	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
2- 7	Leamington	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	13-14	Neustadt	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
2-28	Toronto	Racing Meet—Old Woodbine Park	13-14	New Hamburg	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
3- 4	Chesterville	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	13-14	Port Elgin	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
3- 4	Clute	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	13-14	Spencerville	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
3- 4	Newington	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	13-14	Sprucedale	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
3-14	Toronto	International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics Convention	13-15	Orillia	(Atherley) 5th Annual International Barbershop Harmony Weekend—Fern Cottage Resort
			14	Bonfield	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
			14	Parham	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
			14	Severn Bridge	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
			14-16	Drayton	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition

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Government Services



VOL. 8

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER 16, 1957

No. 13

NEW LABORATORY AT VINELAND—



Improved research facilities are being provided at the Vineland's Government Experiment Station with the building of a new Administration and Laboratory Building. The cornerstone of the new building was laid during the past summer by Agriculture Minister William A. Goodfellow, seen above at right with trowel in hand. Public Works Minister William Griesinger, who assisted Mr. Goodfellow on this occasion, is standing beside him. When completed, the new building will house modern laboratory facilities destined to expand to important research work under way at the Station in both the fruit and vegetable fields. Vineland is about eight miles west of St. Catharines, in the heart of Ontario's greatest fruit producing area.

NEW MINISTERS HEAD REFORMS AND MINES DEPTS.

Appointment of two new cabinet members was announced by Premier Leslie M. Frost on Wednesday, July 17, following the resignation of Reform Institutions Minister John W. Foote, V.C., and Mines Minister Philip T. Kelly on the same day.

Dr. Matthew B. Dymond, member for Ontario, was named to succeed Major Foote as Minister of Reform Institutions.

J. Wilfrid Spooner, representing Cochrane South in the Legislature, succeeded Mr. Kelly as Minister of Mines.

Both Major Foote and Mr. Kelly retain their seats in the Legislature, representing respectively Durham and Cochrane North.

The new cabinet members were sworn in by Lieutenant-Governor Louis O. Breithaupt on the following day, July 18.

Hydro—

Two Largest Steam Plants In World Planned For West Lake Ontario Area

TWO LARGE STEAM PLANTS for the generation of electricity, both larger than any existing similar plant in the world, are being planned by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Chairman James S. Duncan announced recently. Providing present negotiations and planning are successful, preliminary construction work should start before the end of the year and both plants should be completed by 1968. Total cost of the two plants is being estimated at \$500,000,000.

Sites contemplated for the plants are the Long Branch Rifle Ranges in the western part of Metropolitan Toronto, and a lakeshore property in the Burlington Bay area. Negotiations are at present under way for the two sites.

The plants will have a capacity of 1,800,000 kilowatts each, much greater than that of Toronto's Richard L. Hearn plant which is one of the world's largest with its present capacity of 400,000 kilowatts. The latter, however, will be enlarged and by 1960 will have a capacity of 1,200,000 kilowatts.

Decision to build the two plants is based on the increased demand for electricity which can be estimated at present. Hydro foresees that, within ten years, Ontario's demand for electric power will be twice what it is now, and in 25 years will amount to four or five times today's requirements.

Mr. Duncan points out that practically all water power sites in Southern Ontario have been developed. The Commission is faced with two alternatives: development of electric power from steam plants, or development from nuclear plants. Since the latter is still in the experimental stage and necessarily some time off, Hydro has to depend for the present on the development of steam-generating plants.

T.V.P. Car Entries For Seven Months Show 4% Increase

U.S. car entries in Ontario for the first seven months of this year have put this Province ahead of last year's pace with a 4 per cent. lead, Travel and Publicity Minister Bryan L. Cathcart announces.

Totals compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that for the period of the year ending July 31, the number of cars entering the Province on Travellers' Vehicle Permits was 826,495 as compared with 794,331 for the same period in 1956, representing a gain of 32,164 passenger cars.

For the month of July alone, entries totalled 342,334 this year as compared with 335,475 in 1956, the gain being 6,859 or 2 per cent.

The travel picture in Ontario corresponds to that of Canada as a whole. T.V.P. entries into the country for the first seven months total 1,371,978, up 54,779 or 4.2 per cent. over last year. All provinces have registered gains, with the exception of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and British Columbia. Entries into Ontario account for 60.2 per cent. of the total.

Education Grants System Overhaul Due Next Year

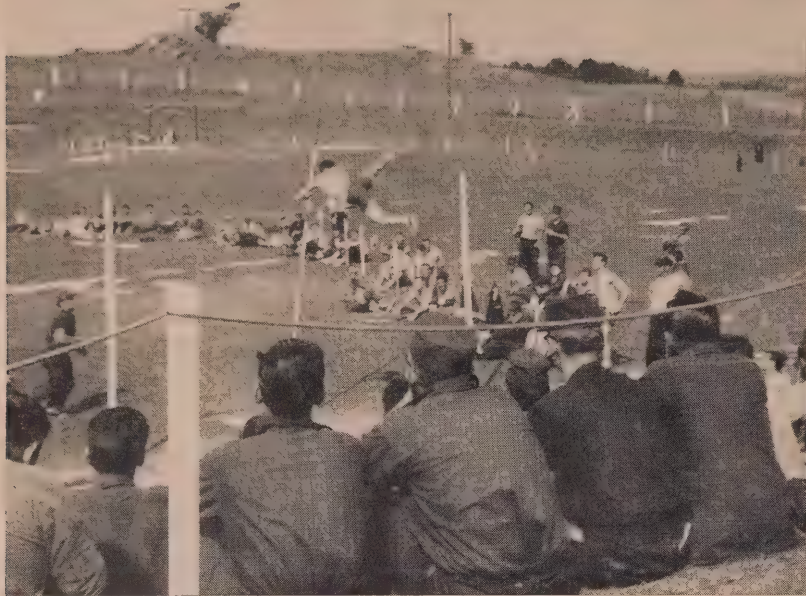
Drastic revisions in the field of education grants are being planned for next year by the Provincial Government, Premier Leslie M. Frost disclosed recently.

This would be part of reforms contemplated to remove as large a portion as possible of the tax burden from real estate, and particularly from the home owner and the farm owner.

Ontario's elementary and secondary school enrolment, which is now around 1,100,000, is expected to double over the next fifteen to twenty years. The new grant system will aim at assisting the municipalities, and through them, the municipal taxpayer, to solve the financial problem created by this expansion.

Increased school grants were introduced at the last session of the Legislature but, the Premier said, these "are only a preliminary to what we plan for the coming year." Main item in this last raise of school grants was an increase of \$2 in the special per pupil grant paid to each elementary school board. Total grants for elementary and secondary school education will absorb \$101 million in 1957-58.

Regeneration, Rather Than Retributive Punishment,



Pole vaulting on sports day



One of new homes for members of the staff

Opportunity To Do Work They Like Key To Rehabilitation Programme

BURWASH, an industrial prison farm operated by the Ontario Department of Reform Institutions, is a government owned property of 35,000 acres straddling Highway 69 about 20 miles south of Sudbury. Seen from the highway the terrain is little different to the beautifully scenic areas immediately south. But a view from the air reveals not only valuable tracts of forest and shining lakes and rivers but many acres of grasslands and tilled fields, a staff townsite with attractive homes and gardens, a sawmill, stores and a church; plus, of course, the cell blocks and camps needed to house the inmates.

Fur bearing and game animals, including a number of elk, inhabit the territory, and a herd of bison from the western plains seems to thrive in its woodland environment. Many species of birds have been identified and varieties of ducks and geese drop down to rest and feed during migration.

Burwash was primarily established in 1914 as an adult penal institution. There were only about 100 inmates then, and a small staff. Most of the inmates were engaged, as a temporary occupational measure, in harvesting timber. These operations proved so profitable and worthwhile as an outlet for the inmates' energy and a trade to be learned during sentence, that a sawmill was erected. Lumbering thus became a permanent project and remains the chief industry. The forested area is now administered as a timber management unit from which, and from a further 100,000 acres surrounding the institution, timber approximating the annual growth is cut under licence.

Today, at Burwash, many advances have been made in individualization of treatment. The basic aim of detention is regeneration rather than retributive punishment or the protection of society by isolation . . . the men are not convicts.

In earlier times, prison labour was introduced chiefly as added punishment. At Burwash work is considered a necessary part of rehabilitation. It also helps preserve discipline and reduce maintenance costs. One of the more recent projects was the establishment of a volunteer forest fire-fighting crew which has rendered valuable service in the Sudbury Forest District far from the institution.

The application of these advanced principles of treatment is apparently successful. Of the 700 inmates at Burwash, only 35 may be termed irrevocably incorrigible. In spite of their trouble-making tendencies, however, the men are not isolated but put to work in situations where their influence is minimized.

To supervise the 700 inmates and all the operations needed to run this 35,000 acre farm-forest, maintain the great barns and stables, cell blocks and camps, and service the townsite in which the staff and their families dwell, requires a staff of 230.

The staff townsite, Burwash Village, is located in the heart of the farm area. Including the wives and children, its population is 800. Many families are housed in attractive homes and in three- and four-family duplexes built in earlier years. During the past three years nine new detached homes have had to be erected annually.

In the village there are a self-service grocery store, post office with staff of three, telephone exchange, library and other services. A modern public school staffed by eight teachers accommodates 235 children. High school students go to Sudbury by bus. There are two doctors, a dentist, and a medical clinic. Members of the staff or their families are hospitalized in Sudbury, however, since the 22-bed farm hospital is for inmates only.

In an attractive chapel those of the Roman Catholic faith meet Sunday mornings and composite Protestant congregations gather for evening worship. Priests and ministers come from Sudbury.

All persons employed at Burwash . . . including the teachers, the store, post office, telephone exchange and other clerks and operators, even the doctors and dentist . . . are taken on the staff.

Staff morale is high at Burwash, probably because many forms of off-duty recreation are available. There is lawn bowling, tennis, softball, hockey, skating and skiing in season. Although hunting is prohibited in the area . . . Burwash was proclaimed a Crown Game Preserve eight years ago . . . good fishing is enjoyed in many territorial lakes and streams. Staff members recently formed a fish and game conservation association. In addition to their usual playtime and games activities, the young fry enjoy Girl Guide, Brownie, Boy Scout and Cub troop meetings and outings.

The inmates of Burwash are housed in three large cell blocks and at Camps Spruce and Bison according to their characteristics. Each unit has its own sports field, ball diamond and horseshoe pitches.

All inmates are repeaters, age 21 or over. All have served previously at Burwash, or as first offenders at Guelph or Brampton, where they were given every opportunity to better themselves, learn a useful trade and start life anew. For one reason or another . . . mainly while under the influence

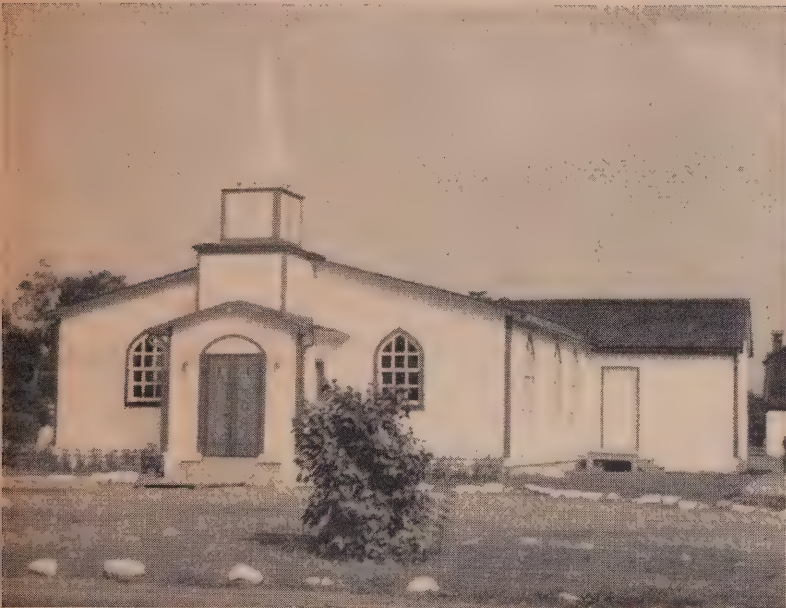
COMING EVENTS

The Department of Travel and Publicity announces Coming Events in Ontario for the second half of September as follows:

DATE	PLACE	EVENT
15-21	Toronto	Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star of Ontario Convention—Royal York
16	Embro	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
16-17	Emsdale	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
16-17	Oakwood	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
16-17	Paisley	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
16-17	Toronto	Dry Cleaners' Institute (Ontario) Convention—Royal York
16-18	Arnprior	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
16-18	Pictou	Prince Edward County Fair and Exhibition
16-18	Stratford	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
16-20	Windsor	Railway Employees Dept. AFL-CIO Convention
17-18	Aberfoyle	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
17-18	Blyth	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
17-18	Clarksburg	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition

17-18	Forest	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
17-18	Iron Bridge	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
17-18	Kemble	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
17-18	Manitowaning	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
17-18	Mildmay	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
17-18	Sundridge	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
17-18	Warren	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
17-18	Waterdown	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
17-18	Williamstown	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
18	Belmont	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
18	Bothwells Corners	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
18-19	Bar River	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
18-19	Exeter	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
18-19	Feversham	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
18-19	Harrison	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
18-20	Timmins	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
18-21	Lindsay	Lindsay Central Exhibition
19	Moorefield	Junior Agricultural Fair
19-20	Cookstown	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
19-20	Desboro	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
19-20	Huntsville	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
19-20	Kincardine	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
19-20	Providence Bay	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition

Basic Aim Of Detention At Burwash Industrial Farm



The chapel



Lake on fringe of Industrial Farm property

of or in order to obtain alcohol . . . they again committed a crime of sufficient seriousness to warrant a sentence of two years less a day, which sent them to Burwash but saved them from serving time in a penitentiary. Some slipped, however, after being refused employment, or fired on discovery, by squeamish employers who feared loss of business or prestige should it become known they were "harbouring a criminal"!

Fortunately, through the efforts of the Department of Reform Institutions, and its parole and rehabilitation officers, this mistaken attitude is being corrected. An increasing number of firms, particularly in Northern Ontario, are showing willingness to assist the men to re-establish themselves.

Because the inmates at Burwash are repeaters and of adult age, few are enrolled in academic classes as at Guelph and Brampton. But private study, supplemented by personal coaching by teachers, through correspondence courses or by using text books, is encouraged.

Because Burwash is self-contained, the inmates have a wide choice of occupation. Selection, however, is left to the inmate, if and whenever possible. Under the direction of competent foremen, members of the staff, the inmates keep the institution's services operating and at the same time learn trades that will pay them well when freed. In season they learn the cutting, skidding and culling of logs, sawmill operation and lumber grading, the construction of homes, installation of plumbing and wiring, high pressure boiler work, machine shop work, tin-smithing, grain crop and dairy farming, cattle and hog raising, tailoring and laundering, painting, carpentry, electrical and other maintenance work.

Recently a sash and door factory was added to the Burwash sawmill. Here, in addition to assembling the primary product for staff home and other construction work, more than 2,000 rustic table-benches have been made for use in Department of Lands and Forests and Department of Highways camp and picnic areas. These operations, with agriculture, make the institution virtually self-supporting.

Agriculture at Burwash is second only in importance to lumbering. Altogether 2,500 to 4,000 acres come under grazing or cultivation on a planned rotation basis. Up to 400 registered Hereford beef cattle, 100 Holstein dairy cattle, 70 work horses and 700 hogs are stocked. Grasslands produce some 2,300 tons of hay annually. More than 20,000 bags of potatoes are grown, much of this huge crop of tubers being used in Burwash kitchens.

Participation in games, sports and hobbies is encouraged but whether an inmate indulges in pastimes is up to him. Movies are shown weekly and there is an excellent library. Indoor recreation includes checkers, chess and table tennis.

Among those who have taken up hobbies, there is a notable example of regeneration. Some years ago an inmate showed some interest in sketching. Aided and encouraged he went on to paint in oils. An exhibit of his pictures was arranged at Sudbury and a number sold. Presumably he has made a success of his hobby, and his subsequent life . . . in any case he has not returned to Burwash.

This one instance tells the story of the policy adopted at Burwash, in fact by the Ontario Department of Reform Institutions as a whole. If an inmate wishes to better himself he is accorded every facility and encouragement. He receives a proficiency certificate on release and the utmost assistance possible from parole and rehabilitation officers in obtaining gainful employment.

Competition in the inmates' baseball and hockey leagues is keen. The enthusiasm shown at the Burwash Annual Civic Holiday Sports Meet revealed a remarkable "esprit de corps" as teams of athletes representing cell block A, B and C, and Camps Spruce and Bison, competed in track and field events and a tug-of-war. Prizes were necessarily inconsequential . . . chocolate bars and tobacco . . . yet the meet was closely contested and the spectator inmates lining the slopes of the sports field cheered as loudly as any student body yelling for its school team. The athlete of the day received a fine nylon windbreaker and a handsome trophy. The trophy, which is put up for annual competition, will have his name engraved on it and will be kept in the superintendent's office as is the practice in schools, colleges and elsewhere.

Incidentally, only in fully trained army units might a healthier, browner, better looking group, physically, be seen than the men participating in or watching the sports events at Burwash on Civic Holiday. Most of them, of course, work outdoors. All enjoy excellent meals and get plenty of sleep. They work under a minimum of security yet few attempt to escape. An average of only about 35 take French leave in a year. Almost all are recovered.

The problem of speedy recovery has unfortunately been aggravated in recent years. Burwash is now the only prison farm in North America traversed by two railways and a main highway. The problem is further complicated by irresponsible tourists who, in spite of the many warning signs to the contrary, pick up pedestrians along the seven mile stretch of highway through the farm area.

Altogether, however, visitors to Burwash find much to admire, in beauty of landscape, in efficiency of operation and administration, and in the humane treatment and moral aid rendered the inmates.

19-20	Seaforth	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	21	Thorndale	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
19-20	Warkworth	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	21	Toronto	Queen City Yacht Club Regatta—Toronto Island
19-21	Dunchurch	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	21	Windsor	Ontario Secondary School Teachers Federation Convention
19-21	Galt	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	21-23	Mount Forest	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
19-21	Richmond	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	21-29	Muskoka District	Muskoka Cavalcade of Colour—Events at Bracebridge, Gravenhurst, Huntsville, Port Carling, Port Sydney and Windermere
20	Parkhill	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	22-25	Toronto	Kiwanis International, Ontario-Quebec-Maritime District Convention—Royal York
20-21	Acton	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	22-25	Toronto	Canadian Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association Convention—King Edward
20-21	Ancaster	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	23-24	Glencoe	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
20-21	Ayton	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	23-24	Listowel	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
20-21	Caledon	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	23-24	Zurich	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
20-21	Massey	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	23-25	Elmvale	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
20-21	Meaford	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	23-25	Owen Sound	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
20-21	Milverton	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition	23-Oct. 6	Haliburton District	Haliburton Festival of Colour—Events at Carnarvon, Haliburton, Gooderham, Irondale, Lutterworth, Minden, Tory Hill and Wilberforce
20-21	Ohswegen	Six Nations Fair	24	Toronto	Packaging Association of Canada Point-of-Purchase and Technical Institute seminars—Building Centre
20-21	Riceville	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition			(Continued on page 4)
20-21	Shedden	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition			
20-21	Shelburne	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition			
20-21	Stirling	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition			
20-21	Wyoming	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition			
20-21	Toronto	Colour Photographic Association of Canada Inc. Convention—King Edward			
21	Chatham	Highland Games			
21	Deseronto	Mohawk Fair			

Lands & Forests—

DEER-MOOSE HUNTING SEASONS
SET BY DEPT. FOR THIS FALL

OPEN season for deer and moose for the coming fall in a number of parts of Ontario were announced recently by Minister of Lands and Forests, Clare E. Mapledoram.

A large area of northern Ontario north of Lake Superior will be open to both resident and non-resident moose hunters from October 1 to December 24.

The Minister stated that just as in forestry there is an allowable annual cut of trees which can be taken without prejudice to the forest, there is also an allowable annual harvest of moose. In spite of long seasons and permission to kill one moose regardless of sex or age, Ontario hunters were taking far fewer moose than they might, and this Department hoped to see moose steaks in more refrigerators than ever before.

In addition to the large area mentioned, special seasons were set for an area near Kenora, another in Rainy River District, and a large area north of North Bay, from Sault Ste. Marie to Cochrane. It was announced that there would be no open season for moose south of the French River.

The season for deer in the Parry Sound-Haliburton area, which is frequented by the largest single group of Ontario hunters, will run from November 4 to November 16. The area north of the French River which also attracts many hunters will have a season running from November 1 to November 25. Seasons in six other areas were also announced, including a special bow and arrow season, October 19 to November 14, for Manitoulin Island.

The list of zones and dates follow:

OPEN SEASONS FOR MOOSE

1. North of Lake Superior, and in Chapleau and Gogama Districts, except for other zones listed, October 1-December 24.
2. Lake of the Woods area, and region south of Sioux Lookout, October 15-October 31 and November 26-December 24, for residents of Ontario only.
3. Areas of Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury, and Swastika—Matheson—Timmins, open to residents and non-residents from October 15 to November 15 and to residents only from November 16 to December 24.
4. North Bay—Temagami—October 19 to October 31 and November 26 to December 7, for residents only.
5. Eastern portion of Rainy River District, October 15 to October 31, for residents only.

AREAS 6 to 13 ARE FOR DEER HUNTING

6. North of the northernmost C.N.R. line October 1 to November 25.
7. North of Lake Superior and from Kenora to the Quebec border, October 15 to November 25.
8. Rainy River District, October 22 to November 25.
9. Sault Ste. Marie to North Bay, north of French River, November 1 to November 25.
10. Manitoulin, regular season, November 15-November 25. Bow and arrow only, October 19 to November 14.
11. Parry Sound, Haliburton, Hastings, Frontenac and Renfrew area, south of North Bay and Mattawa, November 4 to November 16.
12. Leeds, Grenville and Carleton East of the Rideau River, November 4 to November 7, shotguns only.
13. Carleton County west of the Rideau River, November 4 to November 9.

Jr. Ranger Camps
Attended By 500

August 28 saw the close of some 46 Junior Forest Ranger camps across Ontario, and more than 500 high school students of 17 and 18 years of age headed homeward after a summer of field work and forestry education with the province's Department of Lands and Forests.

A great many activities had kept them busy since school's end last June. They had assisted in clearing portages, repairing Department telephone lines, building docks and other construction work, learning woods lore and safety under experienced rangers, conservation officers, forest protection and other specialists. They had also released other trained personnel for more pressing work such as forest fire fighting.

Lands and Forests Minister Mapledoram has termed the Junior Ranger movement, begun about 15 years ago, as one of the most successful programmes the Department has undertaken. From a small beginning, the popularity of the project has grown until there are far more applicants each year than can possibly be accommodated in the camps. For the boys, the summer combines healthful, useful work, an out-of-doors vacation, and a first-hand experience in forestry and woodcraft which leads some each year to enter forestry as a career. In addition, the young rangers all gain weight, for the out-of-doors engenders huge appetites, and they receive remuneration for their services.

Right-Of-Way Sign
More Effective
Than "Stop" Marker

Legislation enabling the erection of "Yield Right of Way" signs was passed in 1956 session of the Ontario Legislature. This spring, legislation permitting these signs as a substitute for "Stop" signs was passed.

Approaching a "Yield" sign, a driver must slow to a speed of 15 m.p.h. or less and if no other vehicles are either in or approaching the intersection so closely from the intersecting highway as to constitute a hazard, he may proceed. If such vehicles are in or near the intersection, he must yield the right of way by stopping until it is safe to proceed.

Traffic engineers are reporting improvement in accident experience at intersections where the new signs have been erected. They look forward confidently to the day when the signs are sufficiently well known that they may be more widely used instead of "stop" signs.

In locating signs, careful studies are made of the accident experience at the intersection, the approach speed, the view, grade, width of road, traffic volume. In Toronto, of 18 locations studied where there were more than two accidents a year, in the six months prior to the erection of signs, there was a total of 45 accidents. In the six months following, there were just 25 accidents.

Peach Tree Census
Lists 1,280,120,
78.5% For Niagara

Niagara Peninsula, where most of the commercial peach orchards of Ontario are located, has 1,010,994 or 78.5 per cent. of the Province's total 1,287,120 peach trees. South Western Ontario comes next with 270,429 trees, then Central Ontario with 3,938, Eastern Ontario with 1,755, and the St. Lawrence Valley with only four. There are no commercial peach orchards in the Georgian Bay district, according to the recently completed Tree Fruit Census from the Vineland Experiment Station of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

Golden Jubilee variety leads, with 322,932 of the total number, while Standard Elbertas are next with 313,598. In third position, there are 92,025 Red Haven trees. Coming up fast are Vineland's "V" varieties — Vedette 81,487; Veteran 74,354 and Valiant 54,895.

Confiscated Guns
Will Be On Sale
September 24-26

More than 450 firearms confiscated during the past year for violations of hunting regulations are to be offered for sale by the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests later this month at eight district offices of the Department across the Province. They will be numbered and on display for three days and will go to the highest of individual sealed tenders submitted. Distribution of the firearms, ranging from .22's to high calibre rifles and shotguns, is: Port Arthur 35, Cochrane 40, Sudbury 60, North Bay 35, Kemptville 50, Maple 53, Hespeler 105 and Alymer 80. Dates for the sales are Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 24, 25 and 26.

COMING EVENTS

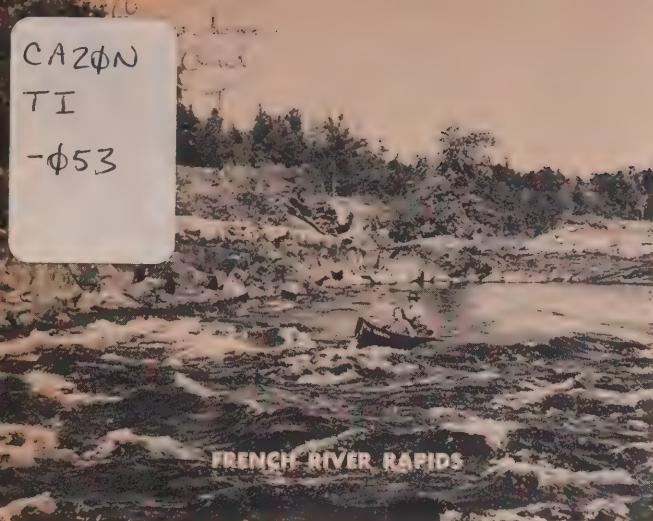
(Continued from page 3)

DATE	PLACE	EVENT
24-25	Ashworth	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
24-25	Campbellford	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
24-25	Cobden	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
24-25	Florence	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
24-25	Lucknow	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
24-25	Maberly	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
24-25	Mitchell	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
24-25	Norwich	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
24-25	Rodney	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
24-25	Uxbridge	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
24-27	Windsor	Ontario Association of Plumbing Inspectors Convention
24-28	Kingston	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
25	Demorestville	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
25	Langton	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
25	Ramona	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
25-26	Bayfield	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
25-26	Drumbo	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
25-26	Tara	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
26-27	Brussels	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
26-27	Rocklyn	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
26-27	Thedford	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
26-27	Tiverton	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
26-27	Wallacetown	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
26-28	Barrie	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
26-28	Caledonia	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
26-28	Toronto	Technical Conference of Electrical Maintenance Clubs—King Edward
27	Fairground	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
27	McDonalds Corners	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
27-28	Alvinston	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
27-28	Bobcaygeon	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
27-28	Carp	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
27-28	Durham	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
27-28	Grand Valley	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
27-28	Jarvis	Motorcycle and Sports Car Races at Harewood
27-28	Milton	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
27-28	Paris	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
27-28	Rapley	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
27-28	Roseneath	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
27-28	Toronto	Empire (Commonwealth) Mining and Metallurgical Congress Convention—Royal York
27-29	North Bay	Second Annual North Bay Camera Festival
28	Gorrie	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
28	Ilderton	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
28	Toronto	Leaside Lions' Club Second Annual International Championship of Top Canadian and U.S. Trumpet Bands—CNE Grandstand
28	Walsh	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
28	Windsor	Essex County Plowing Match—Gosfield North Township
30-Oct. 1	Palmerston	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
30-Oct. 1	Windsor	Ford Motor Company Dealers Convention
30-Oct. 2	Orillia	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
30-Oct. 2	Toronto	Retail Merchants Association of Canada, Foods Division Convention—Royal York
30-Oct. 5	Simcoe	Norfolk County Fair
30-Nov. 6	Malton	Racing Meet—New Woodbine Race Track



The purpose of this publication is to advise the people of Ontario of the services which their Government renders. Such services are effective in the degree to which they are known and used. The contents are for immediate republication. When change of address is requested, the address as printed on a copy of the publication should be enclosed. Communications with regard to the publication should be addressed to The Director, Division of Publicity. Issued by the Division of Publicity, Dept. of Travel and Publicity, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

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Government Services



VOL. 8

TORONTO, OCTOBER 1, 1957

No. 14

ST. LAWRENCE AREA DEVELOPMENT—



The St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Development Project is rapidly changing the face and features of the river valley. Many towns and villages are being moved to new sites because their old emplacements will be flooded. Above photograph was taken at the recent moving of Moulinette's old Anglican Church into the Chrysler Memorial Park. This church is one of the oldest in Eastern Ontario. The Chrysler Memorial Park is being set up by the Ontario-St. Lawrence Development Commission which has been established by the Ontario Government to develop a parks and landscaping system for this valley where some of Ontario's earliest settlements were established.

History, Geography To Be Emphasized In New Curricula

History and geography will be given greater emphasis in Ontario curricula, Education Minister William J. Dunlop announced in a recent speech at Niagara-on-the-Lake. In recent years, these two subjects have been part of the course called social studies which would also include study of government.

Dr. Dunlop said that these subjects should preferably be taught separately, that each would gain from being the object of a separate course.

He announced that new courses will be developed for Grades 7 to 12, but emphasized that it would not involve any major change in curricula. Dr. Dunlop felt that the great majority of teachers would prefer to have separate courses on history, geography and government, instead of grouping them all under social studies.

Her Majesty's Visit

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN has graciously approved the following programme of engagements during the time of her visit to Ottawa, October 12 to 16. Accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince Philip, Her Majesty will arrive at Uplands Airport at 4.30 p.m. E.D.T., October 12, and leave by Royal Canadian Air Force Aircraft for the United States at 12 noon E.D.T., October 16. Government House will be the residence of The Queen and Prince Philip.

The Opening of Parliament at 3 p.m. E.D.T., Monday, October 14, the first in Canadian history by the Reigning Monarch, will be broadcast nationally by television and radio networks. As Queen of Canada, Her Majesty also has consented to make a special television and radio address to the nation at 9 p.m. E.D.T., Sunday, October 13. Prince Philip is also scheduled to deliver a radio address on the subject of the Duke of Edinburgh's Study Conference, time of which will be determined later.

PROGRAMME OF ENGAGEMENTS

Saturday, October 12

- 4.30 p.m. Arrival at Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Uplands Airport
- 4.45 p.m. Departure from Uplands Airport for drive to Government House (Rideau Hall).
- 6.00 p.m. Press Reception at Government House.

(Continued on page 4)

Plan Six Lanes For Queen E. Way, Toronto Bypass

Widening from four to six lanes is being planned by the Ontario Department of Highways for the 16-mile stretch of the Queen Elizabeth Way between Toronto and Oakville and for the Toronto Bypass, Highways Minister James N. Allan announces.

An immediate start is to be made on the Queen Elizabeth Way project. A contract has already been awarded for widening a 3.7-mile portion between the Humber River and the junction with Highway 27; this will link with the new six-lane F. G. Gardiner Expressway being built by Metropolitan Toronto.

Widening of the Toronto Bypass is seen imperative as a result of surveys showing the daily average of cars using this route as 59,000, with peaks of 100,000 cars being reached on certain days. At the time the road was planned, engineers estimated the traffic would be about 8,000 cars and that four lanes would be sufficient. The cost of widening the Bypass is being estimated at \$5,000,000, no expenditure being required for purchases of rights-of-way or new overpasses.

W. A. STEWART AND F. GUINDON WIN BY-ELECTIONS

Progressive - Conservative candidates won two by-elections held on Thursday, September 5, in the ridings of Middlesex North and Glengarry. In Middlesex North, Mr. W. A. Stewart defeated Mr. A. E. Smith, candidate for the Liberal party. In Glengarry, Progressive - Conservative candidate Fernand Guindon won over Liberal John McLennan.

The Middlesex North seat had become vacant as a result of the death of its Progressive-Conservative member, Mr. Thomas L. Patrick. The vacancy in Glengarry resulted from its member, Osie F. Villeneuve resigning to contest a seat in the last federal election.

There is still another vacancy to fill in the Legislature. Former Minister of Highways George H. Doucett recently resigned as member for Lanark to enter federal politics. Date of the by-election to fill this vacancy is October 24.

The present standing in the Legislature as a result of the last two by-elections is as follows: 83 Progressive-Conservatives, 11 Liberals, 3 CCF and one vacancy.

New Mackinac Bridge to Lead New Throngs Of



FIVE-MILE \$90 MILLION BRIDGE OF

THE new steel and concrete, five-mile long suspension bridge over the Straits of Mackinac will be officially opened for traffic early in November. Built at a cost of more than \$90 millions, it is the most expensive bridge structure in history. It will link lower Michigan's four-lane north-south highway with upper Michigan's highway U.S. No. 2 at St. Ignace. Less than an hour's drive north of the bridge is the St. Mary's River and Sault Ste. Marie, gateway to Canada's variety vacationland, Ontario.

Many residents of Ontario have been wondering what impact the mammoth new bridge will have on this Province's tourist traffic.

Americans have always liked to visit Ontario—before this year is over more than 18 million visitors will have enjoyed day-long and longer tours and spent upwards of \$300 millions on goods and services in this Province.

As surely as the easier crossing of the Straits of Mackinac will attract increasing numbers of U.S. residents to see the bridge and visit northern Michigan's delightful vacation areas, just as surely, it is contended, will increasing thousands cross the St. Mary's River to enjoy Ontario's vacation potentials.

During the past summer, throngs of tourists embarked on conducted boat tours on the Straits to see how the big new bridge was coming along. They gazed open-mouthed at the ant-like figures of men swarming 552 feet above the high water level on the tall cable towers and safe-ways of the nearly completed link between north and south Michigan.

They marvelled that man, so tiny in comparison, should have the knowledge and power to conceive and construct so gigantic a project, the statistics of which stagger the imagination. Records state that the $\frac{1}{4}$ th inch steel wire used to make up the suspension cables would encircle the earth more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times. Divided into 12,876 lengths, the 41,000 miles of wire was gathered into two strong cables, each $24\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, which

Many equally impressive motels have been built recently in anticipation of mounting tourist traffic. (Upper left.)

Air view of 5-mile long, \$90 million suspension bridge over Straits of Mackinac will link upper and lower Michigan. (Upper right.) Open for traffic November 1st, bridge will boost Ontario tourists.

\$3 billions will be spent on new highways and improvements in two decades to meet Ontario's tourist and economic growth.

Relationship of Mackinac Bridge to Ontario is readily seen in map shown here. Nearest port of entry is Sault Ste. Marie, 50 miles north of bridge. Highway 17 is shown leading east to variety of northern and southern Ontario scenic vacation routes and top hunting, fishing and recreational areas.



Sarnia-Windsor

U.S. Motor Tourists To Ontario Vacationlands



PLANS FOR TRAFFIC IN NOVEMBER

support the 8,614-foot long suspended section of which the centre span alone is 3,800 feet.

The main towers, based 206 feet below the Strait's white-capped surface waters, aggregate 758 feet in height from bed rock to tip.

Said the wide-eyed tourists: "Isn't it a wonderful bridge!"

But to the citizens of Michigan—and those of Ontario's Algoma district—the giant causeway is more than a bridge. It is the fulfillment of a dream of many generations that a physical link would some day join the upper and lower portions of the State.

As far back as 1884, forward looking newspaper and business men visualized and mooted the juncture by bridge or tunnel. When the first men, materials and equipment moved in (March, 1954) pioneers of the idea still living must have been deeply gratified. They will be more than ever delighted when the big bridge is opened for traffic in November.

The Mackinac Bridge will facilitate both summer and winter travel between north and south Michigan by car and bus, and the transportation of materials and merchandise by truck. It will handle 6,000 vehicles per hour as compared to the maximum of 416 per hour carried by the five ferry boats formerly in use.

Ten to twelve minutes only—instead of the 53 minutes (plus long hours of waiting in line at the docks in peak periods)—will be the new crossing time. Toll charge will be about that charged by the ferries, \$3.25—but Michigan State hopes to eventually acquire administration of the bridge and to waive the toll charge.

Fifty miles north of the big new bridge is Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. Across the St. Mary's River is Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Someday there may be a bridge over the St. Mary's River between the two "Soos." Already the need is apparent. Citizens of these two centres have been waiting for two

years—since Canadian legislation supporting the project was passed—for Washington action. It has been emphasized by both Michigan and Ontario and Canadian authorities that the opening of the Mackinac Bridge will definitely induce increased traffic over the St. Mary's River and necessitate greatly improved crossing facilities. The present three-boat car-ferry service, though it conveys cars over the river in minutes normally, will almost at once become inadequate. The ferries are small, and are frequently delayed by the huge lake freighters passing to and from the five busy locks through which more ships pass in a year than through the Panama and Suez canals together.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, is not only an important industrial centre but the gateway to a wide choice of pleasurable short and long "circle tours" of this Province's most attractive vacationlands. The easier crossing of the Straits of Mackinac will encourage increased consideration by U.S. residents of the following routes:

A delightful long-weekend tour for families resident in southern Michigan and adjacent States "Around Lake Huron." Crossing the Mackinac Bridge, they will enter Ontario at Sault Ste. Marie and journey eastward on Highway 17 through one of Canada's most prolific hunting and fishing areas, Algoma. Turning south on Highway 68, they will stop to marvel at the scenic grandeur of the Bay of Islands, Macgregor Bay and Manitoulin Island. They will cross by ferry from South Bay Mouth to Tobermory and down the Bluewater Highway along the east shore of Lake Huron, and return home over the Bluewater Bridge at Sarnia or across the Detroit River, at Windsor. The cruise by sleeper-ferry from Little Current (Hwy 68) to Owen Sound (Hwy 21) would be a delightful variant.



This campsite was occupied before brush was cleared. Many more are being developed by Lands and Forests Department.

A longer trip through a succession of sportsmen's paradise areas will be to cross the Mackinac Bridge, enter Ontario at Sault Ste. Marie, and drive eastward on Highway 17 to Sudbury, turn south on Highway 69 through the French, Pickerel, Key River and Parry Sound areas, skirt the 30,000 Islands of Georgian Bay, Lake Muskoka, and pass through Gravenhurst to Highway 11, turn south to Toronto, west to Windsor or Sarnia—or around the "Golden Horseshoe" through the Niagara fruitlands to Niagara Falls and Buffalo—and so home.

A somewhat lengthy tour, but with even greater choice of vacation routes and ports of exit, will be to cross the Mackinac Bridge and travel east from Sault Ste. Marie on Highway 17 to beautiful Lake Nipissing and North Bay, turn south on Highway 11, and at Huntsville select routes that will lead to the Muskoka Lakes, Algonquin Park, Haliburton Highlands, the Kawartha Lakes, the Rideaus, and return home via any one of the many ports between Cornwall on the St. Lawrence River, to Sarnia at the foot of Lake Huron.

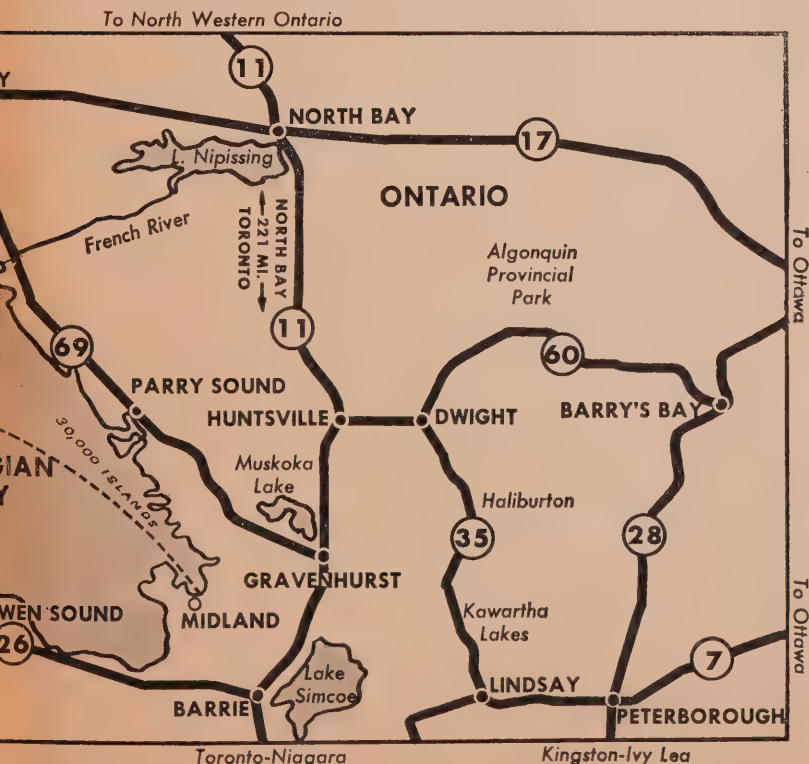
Touring motorists from the New England and Atlantic Coastal States will find that a series of highways lead northward and westward through delightfully interesting and scenic lands. Entering Ontario at Cornwall, for instance, they may cruise along Highways 2, 34 and 17 to Canada's capital city, Ottawa, work westward via Highway 17 and 60 through Algonquin Provincial Park to Huntsville and northward on Highway 11 to North Bay—or continue up the Ottawa Valley on Highway 17 through Mattawa to North Bay—then to Sudbury, through the Algoma district to Sault Ste. Marie, south via the Mackinac Bridge to lower Michigan, re-enter Ontario at Sarnia, and take a short cut home through Niagara Falls to Buffalo and the turnpike, or by way of the Bay of Quinte to the Thousand Island Bridge at Ivy Lea.

A fascinating Northern Ontario tour can be enjoyed—"Around Lake Superior"—that will include many beautiful scenic areas and provide a wide variety of summer and winter vacation activities and exciting hunting and fishing in season.

Crossing the Mackinac Bridge and entering Ontario at Sault Ste. Marie, this more lengthy Ontario tour winds eastward on Highway 17 to North Bay, north on Highway 11 to Timagami, Cobalt, the fabulous Porcupine area and Cochrane; west to Kapuskasing, Hearst, Geraldton and Beardmore, south to the town of Nipigon—a side trip to the Rosport area might be made here—then west on Highway 17 to Port Arthur and Fort William—from which a side trip may be taken to Kakabeka Falls Provincial Park, Lake Shebandowan, Lac de Mille Lacs, Atikokan (home of the great Steep Rock and Caland iron mining developments) and nearby Quetico Provincial Park—and home by way of Highway 61 through the port of Pigeon River and Duluth.

A beautiful alternative return trip to southwestern States will be to continue westward from Fort William on Highway 17 through Dryden, Sioux Lookout, Vermillion Bay—with possibly a side trip to Red Lake—and so to Kenora, from which great lakeland vacation area highways lead to Fort Frances-Rainy River—Beaudette and International Falls.

(Continued on page 4)



Gold Production Of \$6,572,323 For July Month

Ontario had 30 producing gold mines during the month of July and they milled 718,468 tons of ore having a content of 198,620 ounces of gold and 30,620 ounces of silver valued at \$6,572,323, the Department of Mines reports. When comparing these figures with those of the corresponding month in 1956 when 31 mines reported milling 711,076 tons of ore with a content of 191,009 ounces of gold and 31,212 ounces of silver worth \$6,586,292, this last July shows a slight increase in tons milled and gold ounces recorded, but a slight decrease in dollar value.

Initiate Study Of Highway Use And Financing

An extensive study of highway use and methods of financing highway construction is being undertaken by the Department of Highways, Highways Minister James N. Allan announces.

Heading this research programme is Mr. R. C. Cooke, former economist with the Department of Economics.

Mr. Allan said Mr. Cooke had been assigned to investigate various forms of highway taxes and gather data on the best means of highway financing.

"It is the Department's intention to develop a fair and just system of taxation based on cost responsibility and use of our public roads," Mr. Allan said.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT

(Continued from page 1)

Sunday, October 13

- 10.00 a.m. Wreath-laying Ceremony at the National War Memorial.
- 11.00 a.m. The Queen and Prince Philip attend Divine Service at Christ Church Cathedral (Broadcast by radio only).
- Afternoon No public engagements.
- 9.00 p.m. Address to the nation by The Queen (Broadcast nationally by television and radio).

Monday, October 14

- 10.00 a.m. Meeting of Her Majesty's Privy Council for Canada at Government House.
- 10.30 a.m. Prince Philip receives a diploma as an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada at Government House.
- 10.45 a.m. The Queen receives the Heads of Commonwealth and Foreign Diplomatic Missions and their wives at Government House.
- 2.30 p.m. Ceremonial drive from Government House to Parliament.
- 3.00 p.m. The Queen Opens Parliament (Broadcast nationally by television and radio).
- 8.00 p.m. State Dinner followed by State Reception at Government House.

Tuesday, October 15

- 10.00 a.m. The Queen and Prince Philip leave Government House for drive through Ottawa and Hull during which they will attend a brief ceremony marking the beginning of the Queensway project and sign the Golden Book at the Hotel de Ville, Hull.
- 12.15 p.m. Prince Philip receives Canadian members of the Duke of Edinburgh's Study Conference.
- 5.30 p.m. Reception at Chateau Laurier Hotel. Dinner at the Prime Minister's residence, 24 Sussex Street.

Wednesday, October 16

- 10.40 a.m. Departure from Government House for drive to Uplands Airport.
- 11.00 a.m. Arrival at Lansdowne Park where there will be an assembly of school children.
- 11.45 a.m. Arrival at Uplands Airport.
- 12.00 noon Departure for the United States in RCAF "C-5" Aircraft.

FIVE-MILE \$90 MILLION BRIDGE OPENS

(Continued from page 2)

Any one of the tours described can be equally enjoyed in reverse. Combination motoring-steamers tours can also be enjoyed by crossing the Mackinac Bridge to Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Large, beautifully equipped and serviced, passenger-auto ferry-steamers cruise westward from the "Soo" to Port Arthur and Fort William, and eastward through Lake Huron to Georgian Bay ports.

On the more northerly tours, in addition to normal vacationing activities, visitors will experience thrilling angling—in compatible waters speckled trout, lake trout, wall-eyes, black bass, Great Northerns and maskinonge will be found. Hunters, in season, will find white-tailed deer, moose, bear and a variety of migratory waterfowl and upland game birds.

Most southern areas possess excellent fishing and small game potentials which should not be overlooked. The Bay of Quinte, for instance, is noted for large and smallmouth black bass, wall-eyes, pike and maskinonge; and there are ducks in its marshes.

There is no doubt but that Ontario has the scenery, hunting and fishing potentials and variety of summer and winter sports and recreational facilities to attract the attention of more and more tourists from abroad. Even the "weather" co-operates with gratifying consistency—Ontario is noted for its "hours of sunshine" quotient. These many natural advantages have been and are being increasingly publicized by the Province's Department of Travel and Publicity and by local interests.

The many natural tourist attractions must be increasingly supplemented however, if the Province is to earn and keep the increasing flow of vacationists plus the new influx that will be encouraged by the Mackinac Bridge.

In return for the \$300 millions they spend annually in Ontario visitors from abroad must be enabled to travel safely at reasonable speeds with no undue delay at water crossings. They must be provided with clean, comfortable, modern accommodation—and good food tastefully prepared under sanitary conditions and courteously served—at reasonable prices.

In the past few years there has been a tremendous increase in new and improved camping areas, trailer parks, and other resort and sportsmen's establishments. Many new and improved food services can be noted along the highways. But the supply of good accommodation and food services is still far short of the demand, and in some instances the quality of service requires considerable improvement, notably at some bus-line stops.

COMING EVENTS

The Department of Travel and Publicity announces Coming Events in Ontario for the first half of October as follows:

October Is Restaurant Month

DATE	PLACE	EVENT
1	Mount Brydges	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
1	Toronto	Ontario Carbonated Beverage Association Meeting—Lord Simcoe
1- 2	Beeton	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
1- 2	Brigden	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
1- 2	Kirkton	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
1- 2	Madoc	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
1- 2	Teeswater	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
1- 4	Toronto	National Gift Show—Automotive Bldg., Exhibition Park
1- 6	Haliburton	Haliburton Festival of Colour
2	Dorchester	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
2	Middleville	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
2- 3	Dundalk	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
2- 4	Toronto	Canada Association of Purchasing Agents Convention—Royal York
3- 4	Chatsworth	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
3- 5	Collingwood	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
3- 5	Markham	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
3- 5	Metcalfe	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
3- 5	Toronto	Patent Institute of Canada Convention—King Edward
4- 5	Bolton	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
4- 5	Georgetown	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
4- 5	Hanover	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
4- 5	Toronto	International Association of Electrical Inspectors, Canadian Section Convention—Park Plaza
5- 6	Toronto	Rosicrucian Order (AMORC) Convention—King Edward
5-13	Niagara Falls	Second Maid of the Mist Festival
7- 9	Toronto	American Society of Lubrication Engineers and American Society of Mechanical Engineers Convention—Royal York
9-10	Ottawa	The Chemical Institute of Canada—Divisional Conference, Biochemistry Subject Division
10-11	Toronto	Canadian Independent Telephone Association—Royal York
10-14	Toronto	Church of Plymouth Brethren Convention—King Edward
11	Melbourne	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
11-12	Highgate	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
11-12	Toronto	International Woodworkers of America (CIO), Council No. 2 Convention—Royal York
11-14	Erin	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
11-14	Norwood	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
11-14	Windsor	Loyal Order of Moose of Ontario Convention
11-14	Woodbridge	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
12	Bobcaygeon	Giant Square Dance, under auspices of Pigeon Lake Cottagers Association
12-14	Burford	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
12-14	Rockton	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
12-14	Toronto	Daughters of Isabella, Ontario Provincial Circle Convention—King Edward
12-16	Ottawa	Visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II
13	Orangeville	Sports Car Climb—Rattlesnake Hill, Hockley Valley
14	—	Thanksgiving Day (Federal Statutory Holiday)
14	Ottawa	Opening of Parliament By Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth
14	Guelph	58th Annual Thanksgiving Day Road Races
15-18	Simcoe	International Plowing Match
16-18	Toronto	Institute of Radio Engineers, Canadian Convention—Automotive Bldg., Exhibition Park

New highways are, of course, being constructed as rapidly as possible—Ontario's Highways Department estimates that it will spend close to \$3 billions during the next decades to expand the already 85,000 mile network of surfaced roads and meet the requirements engendered by the Province's quickening tourist and economic growth.

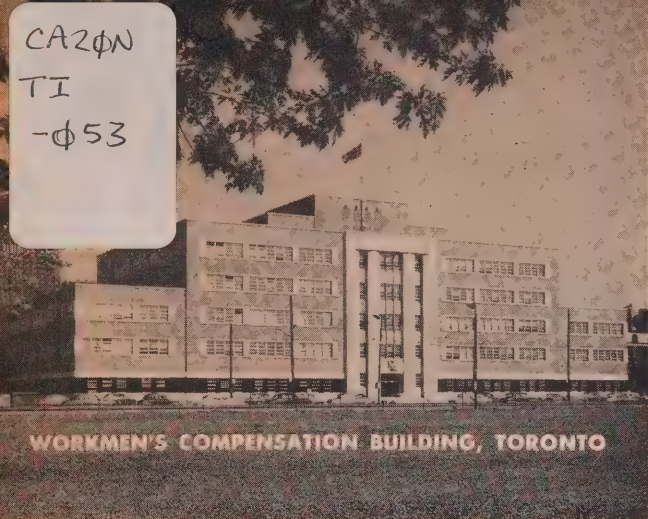
Major problems requiring active consideration are the closing of the trans-Canada highway gap north of the "Soo"; a bridge across the St. Mary's River; and a greatly improved ferry service between South Bay Mouth (Manitoulin Island) and Tobermory (Bruce Peninsula).

When the gap in the trans-Canada highway is closed another thrilling tour will become available. Crossing the Mackinac Bridge and entering Ontario at the Soo, motor tourists will be able to drive around the largest body of fresh water in the world, Lake Superior, in close proximity to the shoreline. In addition to the scenic grandeur encountered this new highway section will open a practically virgin sportsman's paradise of hunting and fishing and a colour camera enthusiast's and artist's "mecca."



The purpose of this publication is to advise the people of Ontario of the services which their Government renders. Such services are effective in the degree to which they are known and used. The contents are for immediate republication. When change of address is requested, the address as printed on a copy of the publication should be enclosed. Communications with regard to the publication should be addressed to The Director, Division of Publicity. Issued by the Division of Publicity, Dept. of Travel and Publicity, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

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ONTARIO

Government Services

VOL. 8

TORONTO, OCTOBER 15, 1957

No. 15

Month Of August Sets New Record For TVP Entries

August motor vehicle traffic from the United States into Ontario registered a remarkable 11.3 per cent. increase over 1956 and put the Province in good position to establish a record motoring tourist year, Travel and Publicity Minister Bryan L. Cathcart announces.

Based on Dominion Bureau of Statistics compilations, the number of American vehicles entering Ontario on Travellers' Vehicle Permits totalled 366,675. This is the best month of August ever, beating the old record for this particular month set in 1953 when 355,617 T.V.P. entries were registered. The count for August, 1956, was 329,450.

The total for the first eight months of the year now stands at 1,193,170, a new record for the period, and an increase of 6.2 per cent. over last year when the returns showed 1,123,781 cars. Compared with 1955, the all-time record year, this year has a slight lead of 18,232, or just 1.6 per cent.

Mr. Cathcart, however, is hopeful that the favourable uptrend showing this year, especially in the big months of July and August, will be maintained during the rest of the year and will enable the Province to establish a new record.

The upturn in U.S. car entries has been quite marked all across Canada. All provinces are ahead of last year's pace for the first eight months of the year for a national gain of 5.6 per cent. Ontario has accounted for 61.3 per cent. of the entries.

Gold Production Of \$6,410,429 During August

Ontario had 30 producing gold mines during the month of August and they milled 701,174 tons of ore having a content of 192,435 ounces of gold and 31,647 ounces of silver worth \$6,410,429, the Department of Mines reports. For the corresponding month in 1956, there were 31 reporting mines which produced 182,147 ounces of gold and 30,140 ounces of silver having a value of \$6,290,128 from 678,402 tons of ore milled.

The daily averages for this last August were 22,618 tons of ore milled, yielding 6,207 ounces of gold and 1,021 ounces of silver for a total value of \$206,788. There was an average of 10,956 wage-earners during the month and the average grade of ore amounted to \$9.14.

Our Queen Visits Canada

For the first time in our history, our Sovereign is coming to open a session of the Parliament of Canada. This is an historic and memorable occasion which will kindle memories and fortify traditions.

We are deeply honoured that this event is taking place in this Province, in the City of Ottawa, which the beloved Queen Victoria chose as the seat of our national government. The Government of Ontario is happy to join with the Government of Canada and the City of Ottawa in welcoming Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth to our Province and to our Country.

We rejoice in this opportunity of showing our loyal devotion and affection. To our most gracious Queen, we express the earnest wish that her visit will be a pleasant one.

LESLIE M. FROST
Prime Minister of Ontario

OPP CRACK DOWN ON VIOLATIONS OF TRAFFIC LAWS

Orders have been given to the Provincial Police throughout the Province to crack down on drivers violating safety rules on the highways, Attorney-General A. Kelso Roberts, Q.C., announces. The decision stems from a rise in the number of deaths resulting from traffic accidents.

Mr. Roberts revealed that, during the month of August, a total of 126 persons were killed as a result of traffic accidents in cities and on highways policed by the Provincial Police. When total figures are obtained from towns, villages and townships, the number of casualties for one month will likely exceed the previous high of 131 traffic deaths which was recorded in September, 1955.

Passing On Right To Be Permitted Only In Cities

Passing on the right will become permissible in Ontario sometime in 1958, but only in cities where there is serious traffic congestion and where it might help relieve the situation, Premier Leslie M. Frost announced recently.

Legislation allowing this new practice was passed at the last session of the Legislature, but it is deemed at the present time unadvisable to permit the practice on highways.

The Premier said that the legislation passed last spring might be amended at the next session to allow right-hand passing only in cities where it is already permitted on multi-lane routes during rush hours.

MINES OFFICIAL ON LOAN TO BURMA

Ontario's provincial assayer, Mr. D. A. Moddle, has been given leave of absence from his duties with the Department of Mines for one year's tour of duty in Burma with the United Nations Technical Assistance Board. He will be stationed in Rangoon where he will be responsible for the establishment and maintenance of an assay laboratory to be operated by the Burmese government.

Mr. Moddle left at the beginning of October for this new assignment. During his absence, his duties as Ontario provincial assayer are being assumed by Mr. W. O. Taylor.

Water Resources Commission—

Work To Start On Three Projects At Bancroft, Sunderland, Trenton

THREE projects have been finalized by the Ontario Water Resources Commission and work is to start on them in the near future, Chairman A. M. Snider announces.

One project involves the installation of water works for the Village of Bancroft in Hastings County; a second project will be the construction of a similar water-supply system for the Village of Sunderland in Ontario County. The third project will provide a sewage treatment plant for the Town of Trenton.

The contract for the Bancroft waterworks has been awarded to Cornell Construction Company, Ltd., of Brantford, their bid being \$215,124.63. Cast iron pipe will be used throughout the system. Originally, it was planned to build both water and sewage works, but only the water project will be carried out at this time.

Cost of the waterworks system for Sunderland has been estimated at \$68,000. Tripp Construction Company of Port Perry is the contractor.

The sewage treatment plant for Trenton is designed to end much of the pollution in the Bay of Quinte. The plant will have a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons a day. First stage of the construction due to start soon, has been estimated at \$434,000.

HER MAJESTY VISITS OTTAWA OCTOBER 12-16

Whitby's Fairview Lodge Splendid Example



Rambling fore-structure hides other ground-level wings of Ontario County's attractive home for senior citizens

Ambulatory residents delight in assisting gardeners with planting, weeding and other light tasks

Special Attention Given To Needs Of Bed-Ridden And Senile Residents

AS MENTAL troubles and senility sometimes develop with advancing years, many elderly persons require more than usual care. They may not need treatment in a mental hospital but simply segregated accommodation where they can receive special care. Fairview Lodge, Whitby, is a splendid example of the best principles of modern care for the aged. Here some 240 senior citizens of the County of Ontario and City of Oshawa are comfortably housed in a building designed specifically for the purpose, and sympathetically cared for by an extremely competent superintendent and staff.

In Canada, there has been in recent years a considerable improvement in public attitude toward the care of older citizens, especially since Ontario's Homes For The Aged Act (1949) sparked a trend toward modern, bright structures and the employment of more qualified staffs.

Under the Ontario Act, municipalities are reimbursed by the Province up to 50 per cent. of the cost of construction, furnishings and equipment of new Homes, and maintenance of new and old Homes. In addition, a Homes For The Aged Branch of the Ontario Department of Public Welfare places at the disposal of municipal officials and Home staffs a vast accumulation of knowledge, experience, statistics and other data of medical, sociological and dietetic value.

In planning a Home for the Aged today, consideration must be given to the increasing need for specialized and segregated care of bed-ridden and senile residents. Each year a larger proportion of space must be provided for these two types.

Three advantages accrue from providing bed-care in Homes for the Aged. Hospitals are relieved of patients not requiring full and costly service. Bed-ridden senior citizens can be cared for by qualified personnel. This expert care, in a gratifying number of cases, can result in reactivation.

Some older persons, because of mental debility or failing strength may require segregation because they no longer respond to companionship, but may not need bed-care. They probably require some assistance in dressing, to have their food brought to them, and to be patiently encouraged to maintain a hygienic routine. Others are merely financially handicapped and need only normal care apart from the bed-ridden and special care cases. In all newer Homes, and in several modernized Homes, some provision is made for aged couples to dwell together.

To visit one of the new institutions, like Whitby's Fairview Lodge, is to appreciate the new concept, and realize that the plan of the new structures permits the aged father or mother to enjoy the same freedom, if ambulant, that they would have in a hotel or club—to remain quietly alone at will, or join others for conversation or to watch TV, a play, movie or concert.

When the County of Ontario and City of Oshawa found that they could, with provincial aid under the Homes For The Aged Act, finance a modern Home for Senior Citizens, they at once appointed a committee to study the need, plan suitable accommodation, assess furnishing, equipment and staff requirements, and find a location.

Among the first things the committee noted was that accommodation was immediately needed for 170 aged persons and several married couples who were, in varying degrees, physically, mentally or financially unable to care for themselves. Some would need bed-care, some special care, and some only normal care.

A site, on land owned by the County on the eastern outskirts of the Town of Whitby, was selected and plans were quickly completed. On January 1st, 1952 the first 170 residents of the County of Ontario and City of Oshawa Home For Senior Citizens—Fairview Lodge—were moved in. Mostly they came from the 60-year-old County House of Refuge nearby, but some were moved from private homes where they had been boarded out when the top floor of the Old Home was condemned as unsafe in case of fire.

Recently, an extension to the bed-care wing was completed. A total of 240 can now be accommodated.

The building was constructed as economically as possible. Durable, good quality materials, furnishings and equipment were carefully selected. Cheerful yet restful colours were chosen for the painting of walls and woodwork and similarly characterize the floor coverings, drapery and upholstering fabrics. Total cost was around \$1,000,000, of which the Province of Ontario put up half.

A "hospital" wing accommodates 65 male and female residents requiring bed-care. Another 65 requiring special care are in a second wing. In a large T-shaped wing 105 of the more self-reliant and active reside. There are four small suites for invalid couples. Twelve of the staff of 39, three of which are registered nurses, are also accommodated at the Lodge. There is no resident doctor, but a local physician makes regular visits and is "on call" from his office, three minutes distant.

Because elderly people are prone to topple down staircases occasionally, and negotiate them timidly even in emergencies—and because multi-floored buildings require expensive elevators and heavier foundation and other construction—all sleeping, lounge, kitchen, dining, clinical and other rooms used by or serving residents are at ground level and each wing has escape doors.

The central block contains the main entrance, reception room, superintendent's office, boardroom, dining rooms, kitchen, and staff quarters above. In the main dining rooms, one of which seats about 100 and the other about 65, residents take the same places each day. The issuing of medicines is thus facilitated, being placed at each seat each meal as prescribed. The staff dines separately. Specially designed, electrically heated trucks carry food to bed-patients and others unable to make their way to the dining rooms.

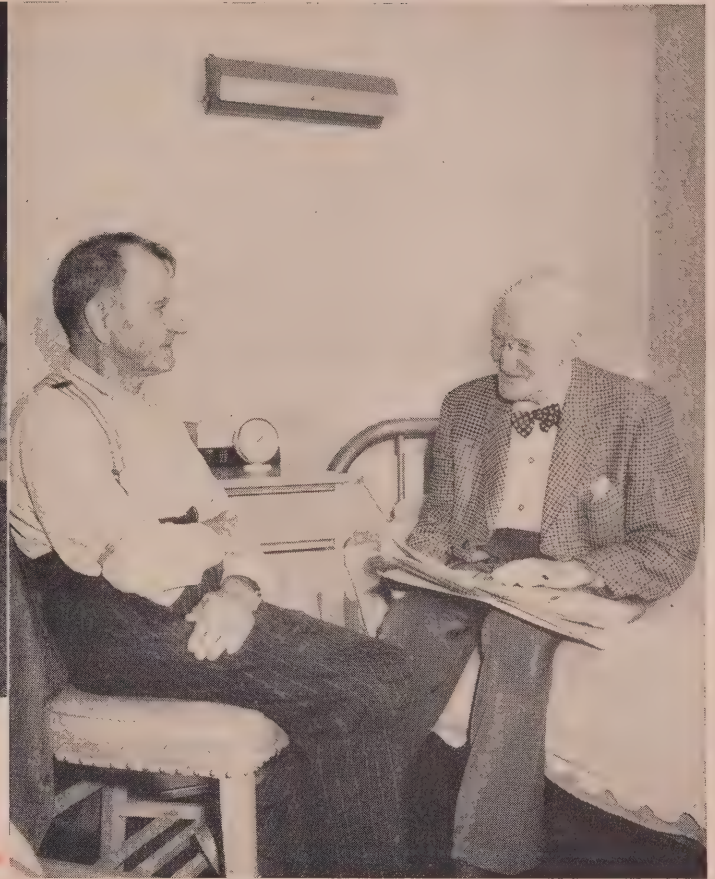
Among the items contributing to kitchen efficiency are an electric hoist, which brings food from basement storage, and an automatic potato peeler,

Of Modern Principles Of Care For The Aged



Groups of ambulatory senior citizens enjoy daily "sunnings" on lovely lawns and gardens of Fairview Lodge

On rainy days, residents like to relax and discuss day's news in comfortable personal quarters



meat slicer, semi-automatic dishwashing system, steam tables, soup cauldrons and other steam cookers.

Residents needing special care or only partial care live in cheerful rooms, each containing one to four beds, individual bedside tables and handy storage cupboards. All beds are adjusted to heights which permit residents to get in or out with minimum difficulty. Each room has forced-air ventilation. All windows are double-glazed. Floor coverings are inlaid linoleum. Corridors and bathrooms have conveniently placed handrails and are terrazzo floored. Individual locker space is provided each patient in an area set aside for the purpose.

The "hospital" wing, in addition to the above requisites, contains a pantry, nurse's room, examining room, and small sitting room. Ablution rooms are equipped with bathing slabs set at a convenient height so that patients may be transferred from their beds for bathing by means of wheeled stretchers with minimum discomfort.

A large central heating plant and laundry contains the most modern equipment available. Mechanical stokers feed the three furnaces which heat corresponding boilers. Hot water is pumped from the boilers to convective-type radiators in all rooms. Sewing space and a beauty parlour and barber shop have been provided. In the basement under the central block are various storage areas and a recreation room.

That the capital cost of Fairview Lodge was kept under \$4,500 per resident is a remarkable achievement considering the architectural and structural excellence of the buildings and the completeness, practicability, efficiency, quality and comfort of the various items of furnishings, equipment and other appurtenances. Fairview Lodge is also operated economically—considering the interested, personal, adequate services rendered—at a cost of \$3 per day per resident.

Residents at Fairview Lodge, as at other Homes For The Aged in Ontario, pay only according to their means, from pensions, private funds, or both. A separate ledger account is kept for each paying resident, in which payments and rebates are recorded. A running balance indicates the position of the accounts, and of trust funds, if any, at all times. But whatever a resident may pay in, he or she receives back \$5 per month for pocket money.

Residents of Fairview Lodge are encouraged to be as busy as it is practicable for them to be. Those capable of assisting with indoor work—sweeping and dusting around their own bed areas, making their beds, sewing, mending, helping with the dishes, ironing in the laundry and so forth, under supervision—are encouraged to do so. The extensive lawns and flower gardens keep many with horticultural interests healthfully occupied in season. Reading, radio and television are popular relaxations.

But there is a great need at Fairview Lodge for a part-time occupational therapist—possibly a trained volunteer resident residing in the community who could attend several days a week and encourage and promote simple hobbies, handicrafts and other activities. Idleness of hands breeds ennui, inhibition, and a growing feeling of uselessness. To make something—to create something—is to be both proud and happy in the achievement. Given the tools, a few materials to work with, a project and some encouragement, and fewer senior citizens would be prone to repine, give up and just sit.

Agriculture—

Apple Tree Census Shows McIntosh Most Popular Variety In Ontario

ONTARIO grown McIntosh apples are by far the most popular variety, comprising more than one-third of commercial apple orchard trees in this Province. Of a total of 846,311 trees, 290,855 are McIntosh, 29,921 in the St. Lawrence District, 94,274 in Eastern Ontario, 40,401 in Georgian Bay District, 54,669 in Central Ontario, 12,582 in the Niagara area and 59,008 in South Western Ontario. This information is obtained from the recently completed apple tree census taken under the supervision of the Fruit and Vegetable Extension Service, Vineland Station, and released by W. B. Fox, Director.

The survey divides the Province into six districts: St. Lawrence Valley District, comprising the Counties of Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Carleton, Grenville and Leeds; Eastern Ontario District, the Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Hastings, Prince Edward, Northumberland, Peterborough, Durham and Ontario; Georgian Bay District, the Counties of Simcoe, Grey and Bruce; Central Ontario District, York, Peel, Halton and North Wentworth Counties; Niagara District, the Counties of Lincoln, Welland, South Wentworth and Haldimand; South Western Ontario District, Brant, Norfolk, Oxford, Perth, Wellington, Waterloo, Elgin, Middlesex, Kent, Lambton and Essex Counties.

The St. Lawrence Valley District has a total of 52,445 trees of all varieties. Here again McIntosh led, with 29,921 trees of all ages. Eastern Ontario has 229,248 trees of all ages, 94,274 of them McIntosh. Georgian Bay District, with a total of 114,603, has 40,401 McIntosh trees. Central Ontario has 153,363 trees, 54,669 McIntosh; Niagara District a total of 55,422 with 12,582 being McIntosh; South Western Ontario District 59,008 McIntosh trees out of a total 241,230 trees.

Varieties such as Yellow Transparent, Melba, Duchess, Early McIntosh, Wealthy, Hyslop and other Crab, Scarlet Pippin, Baxter, Wolfe River and Alexander, Greening, Snow, Cortland, Jonathan, Baldwin, Delicious, Northern Spy, Red Spy, Tolman and other Summer, Fall and Winter varieties accounted for the rest of the total number of trees.

Northern Spy, with a total of 173,631 trees in the Province, proved the second most popular variety and Delicious third, with 82,915 trees. South Western Ontario had the largest number of trees in both these varieties.

Trees between 16 and 30 years old constituted the largest number in the various age groups, 349,811 of the total 846,311. There were 184,835 trees from 8-15 years of age; 156,444 were 1-7, and 155,221 were 31 or older.

BUSES FOR HANDICAPPED—



—Photo by Travel and Publicity.

A great humanitarian service is being performed by a fleet of buses for handicapped operating in various parts of Canada. These vehicles are specially constructed and designed for the benefit of invalids called shut-ins. The idea was conceived by Walter Callow of Halifax, who is blind and has been bound to a hospital bed for the past 20 years; he has organized himself this service and directs it from his hospital bed. His buses are out every day, picking up the shut-ins—some of whom may not have been outdoors for many years—and taking them out for rides and entertainment. On a recent visit to Toronto by one of these buses, Premier Leslie M. Frost, seen above shaking hands with one of Mr. Callow's guests, paid tribute to Mr. Callow's courage and initiative and voiced hopes for the expansion of this service.

Lands & Forests—

New 7-Colour Map of Southern Ontario
Up-To-Date With Latest Developments

LANDS and Forests Minister Clare E. Mapledoram announces completion by the Department's cartographers of a new 7-colour map of Southern Ontario showing, among other innovations, Metropolitan Toronto as a separate administrative unit from York County, detail of the new St. Lawrence Seaway as it will eventually be, including flooded areas and relocated highways, railways and new villages, and the sections of Highway 401 already in use or under construction.

The lithographed map, approximately 58 by 40 inches, in wall type or folded, is on a scale of eight miles to the inch. The new map is the first extensive revision of Map 21A since 1940. The original 21A was made in 1914 and has been revised from time to time.

The Southern Ontario map is issued under the direction of F. A. MacDougall, Deputy Minister, and is available through the Division of Surveys and Engineering, Department of Lands and Forests, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. The charge is \$3 for either wall or folded type copy.

Some of the features of the new 21A, as explained by Chief Cartographer W. A. C. Barnard, are:

The map follows the traditional colour effect, boundaries of counties and districts being identified in different colour bands. It covers the area from Windsor to the Quebec boundary and north to Mattawa River, Lake Nipissing and includes Manitoulin Island.

All names on the map are in clear, sharp type face style.

The map, for the first time, carries a letter-number grid index to facilitate locating geographical townships, incorporated cities, towns and villages and also the larger provincial parks.

Detail of the St. Lawrence Seaway includes the relocated village of Iroquois plus two new municipalities created because of the Seaway, Ingleside and Long Sault.

New conservation lakes in the Grand River area are shown. The Grand River area includes Belwood Lake, Luther Lake (formerly the Luther Marsh), and Conestogo Lake on the Conestogo River. Included also is Fanshawe Lake on the north Thames River above London. These lakes were created as a measure of flood and pollution control.

COMING EVENTS

The Department of Travel and Publicity announces Coming Events in Ontario for the second half of October as follows:

October Is Restaurant Month

DATE	PLACE	EVENT
15-18	Simcoe	International Plowing Match
16-18	Toronto	Institute of Radio Engineers, Canadian Convention—Automotive Bldg., Exhibition Park
17-18	Scarborough	Ontario Urban Renewal Conference—Guild of All Arts
17-18	Toronto	County and Road Superintendents and Engineers Convention—King Edward
17-18	Toronto	Ontario Approved Hatcheries Association Convention—King Edward
17-18	Toronto	Ontario Insurance Agents Association Convention—Royal York
17-19	Toronto	Canadian Osteopathic Association Convention—Lord Simcoe
17-19	Toronto	Ontario Association of Pathologists Convention—King Edward
18-19	Toronto	Christian Writers Association of Canada Convention—Toronto Bible College
18-19	Toronto	Navy League of Canada, Ontario Division Convention—Royal York
18-20	Weston	Weston Collegiate and Vocational Schools Centennial
20-22	Toronto	Central Canada Broadcasters Association Convention—King Edward
21-22	Ottawa	Federal-Provincial Tourist Conference
21-24	Toronto	Institute of Power Engineers Convention—Queen Elizabeth Bldg.
21-25	Toronto	Canadian Institute of Forestry Convention—King Edward
22	Toronto	Packaging Association of Canada, Design Council and Technical Institute Seminars—Building Centre
22-26	Ottawa	Canadian Tourist Association Convention
23-25	Windsor	Ontario Barbers Association Convention
24		United Nations Day
24-25	Toronto	Certified Public Accountants Association of Ontario Convention—Royal York
24-25	Toronto	Navy League of Canada, National Council Convention—109 St. George Street
24-26	Toronto	University of Toronto's Faculty of Forestry, Golden Jubilee Celebrations
24-29	Toronto	Salvation Army Territorial Congress
25-27	Toronto	Rotary International, District 246 Convention—King Edward
26-28	Toronto	Canadian Association of Occupational Therapy Convention—Royal York
26-30	Toronto	Women's Hospital Auxiliaries Association, Province of Ontario Convention—Royal York
27-30	Toronto	Canadian Institute on Sewage and Sanitation Convention—King Edward
28-30	Toronto	Ontario Hospital Association Convention—Royal York
28-Nov. 2	Ottawa	Ottawa Winter Fair
30	Toronto	Canadian Olde Tyme Square Dance Callers Association, Annual Fall Convention and Dance—Winston Churchill School, 2239 Lawrence Ave. East
31		Hallowe'en
31-Nov. 1	Toronto	Canadian Council of Foremen's Clubs Convention—Royal York
31-Nov. 1	Toronto	Catholic Hospital Association, Ontario Conference Convention—St. Michael's Hospital
31-Nov. 4	Toronto	United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, Canadian Division Convention—King Edward

Metropolitan Toronto on the new map has the same type of identification as a county, being shown as a unit but with the contributing municipalities indicated.

Highways are shown in red and are as up-to-date as possible, including sections of the controlled access highway No. 401. Completed Highway 400 is shown, also the new continuation of Highway 103 in Muskoka from Port Severn to Lake Joseph.

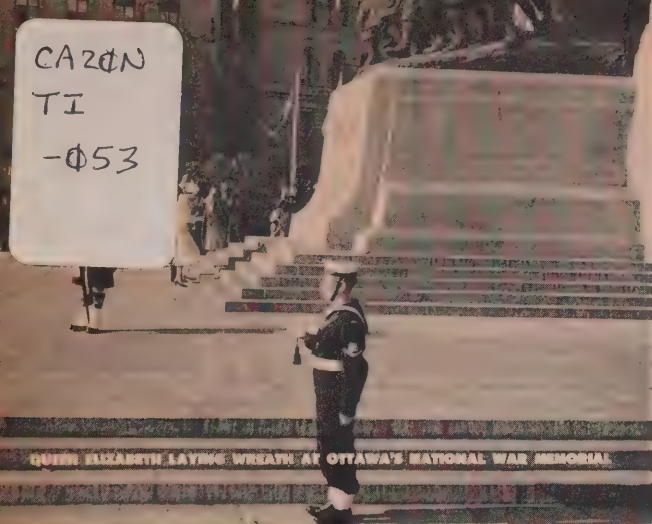
All secondary highways have been identified by their route numbers.

The map contains all regular features which have made the Lands and Forests Department's Map 21A probably the most popular of the many diverse maps issued by the Surveys and Engineering Division.



The purpose of this publication is to advise the people of Ontario of the services which their Government renders. Such services are effective in the degree to which they are known and used. The contents are for immediate republication. When change of address is requested, the address as printed on a copy of the publication should be enclosed. Communications with regard to the publication should be addressed to The Director, Division of Publicity, Issued by the Division of Publicity, Dept. of Travel and Publicity, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

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ONTARIO

Government Services



VOL. 8

TORONTO, NOVEMBER 1, 1957

No. 16

Open New Stations For Driving Tests And Examinations

Opening of new examination stations for driver's licence applicants is announced by Transport Minister James N. Allan.

A second station is to be opened in Metropolitan Toronto at 467 Downsview Avenue to relieve the main Spadina Avenue station. This new station will replace offices which operate in Weston and Willowdale.

A permanent testing station, with a staff of seven examiners, will be opened on No. 401 Highway.

New stations will also be opened at Port Credit, Hamilton and London.

Mr. Allan also disclosed that almost half the persons taking driving tests in Toronto, in the first eight months of the current year, had to be rejected. Out of a total of 35,726 road tests, there were 11,622 failures. An additional 15.1 per cent. were rejected for failure in the written, sign recognition and written tests, resulting in 47.6 per cent. of all applicants being rejected. Of those failing in these theory tests, 62.1 per cent. missed for lack of knowledge of traffic laws, 35.7 per cent. were deficient in knowledge of traffic signs, and 2.2 per cent. did not make the vision tests.

Mental Hospital Opened Recently At North Bay

Another milestone in the field of mental health was reached by this Province with the recent opening of a new Ontario Hospital in North Bay. Presiding at the opening ceremonies was Dr. B. H. McNeel, Director of the Mental Health Division, Department of Health.

The new hospital is the eighteenth Provincial Government institution in Ontario to help take care of over 23,000 emotionally disturbed patients.

Under the supervision of Dr. W. H. Weber, the new treatment centre will admit both male and female patients and will serve the area consisting of the Districts of Cochrane, Algoma, Sudbury, Temiskaming, Nipissing, Parry Sound and part of Muskoka.

The hospital buildings consist of a nurses' home, administration building, power house, laundry, and the hospital block with a total of 754 beds. Construction is expected to start next spring on the Clinical Medical and Surgical wing; this projected building will have a bed capacity of approximately 275.

QUEEN AND PREMIER OPEN QUEENSWAY Travel—



—Photo by Travel and Publicity.

During her recent Ottawa visit, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth officiated with Premier Leslie M. Frost at the inauguration of construction on the Queensway, the projected Capital City's Bypass which will provide speedier access around the city and its mushrooming suburbs. The Premier pointed out that the Queensway was intended as part of Ottawa's beautification programme and would be incorporated in the Trans-Canada Highway. At the conclusion of his speech, he invited the Queen to press a small button attached to the rostrum. Her Majesty obliged, and a small charge of dynamite was exploded in the bushes, several hundred feet back of the platform. The bang of the explosion startled Her Majesty, as it did most of the audience, and she seemed quite amused by the incident.

Highways—

New International Bridge At Queenston To Be Discussed With New York State

A FIVE-MAN COMMITTEE has been appointed by Premier Leslie M. Frost to study U.S. proposals for a new international bridge and toll route in the Queenston area that would link up with the Queen Elizabeth Way.

Heading the committee is Minister of Highways James N. Allan. Other members are: Labour Minister Charles Daley; Planning and Development Minister William M. Nickle; Hon. Ray Connell, Minister without Portfolio and 2nd Vice-Chairman of Hydro; and Mr. R. A. Farrell, executive officer in the Prime Minister's office, who will act as committee secretary.

The committee will meet a New York State committee to study proposals outlined by Governor Harriman of New York. Mr. Harriman has proposed to locate the new international bridge in the Lewiston-Queenston area.

Premier Frost said that the meeting of New York and Ontario committees would work out a solution agreeable to both jurisdictions concerning traffic problems affecting the area.

T.V.P. Car Entries For Nine Months Show 4.2% Increase

Motor vehicle traffic from the United States into Ontario for the first nine months of 1957 shows a 4.2 per cent. increase over the corresponding period of 1956, Travel and Publicity Minister Bryan L. Cathcart announces.

Compilations by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reveal that a total of 1,353,562 cars had entered Ontario on Travellers' Vehicle Permits during this year's first nine months, as compared with 1,299,608 for the period Jan. 1-Sept. 30 of 1956. The gain for this year totals 53,954, and this lead should now be maintained until the end of the year. Canada as a whole is also ahead of last year's pace, with a gain of 76,481 TVP's, or 3.6 per cent. Ontario has accounted for 61 per cent. of all entries.

For the month of September alone, there was a drop in the number of TVP entries, as compared with September of 1956, due to the fact that the majority of entries for the Labour Day weekend were credited to the month of August this year. The total was 160,392, or 8.8 per cent. less than the 175,827 registered in September 1956. The national total was down 9 per cent. for the month.

W. B. G. Reynolds Named To Head Highway Safety

Appointment of Mr. W. B. G. Reynolds as Commissioner of Highways, to head the Highway Safety Branch in the Department of Transport, has been announced by Minister of Highways and Transport James N. Allan.

Mr. Reynolds' appointment has been made effective as of November 1st. He was previously general manager of the Ontario Safety League.

Extra Copies Available

A limited supply of extra copies of the present issue of "Ontario Government Services" is available to people and organizations interested in its coverage of Her Majesty's recent visit to Ottawa. Requests should be sent to: Division of Publicity, Department of Travel and Publicity, 67 College Street, Toronto.

HER MAJESTY ELIZABETH II - QUEEN OF CANADA



THE RECENT BRIEF VISIT of Queen Elizabeth II—of Canada—was one of shared emotions. Her Majesty was most pleased to have the opportunity to spend a few days with her Canadian people while en route to attend the 350th anniversary of the landing in Virginia of the first British settlers in North America—and her people rediscovered the delight and satisfaction of paying homage to her.

Her departure from Ottawa came all too quickly for the people of her North American realm, who had lived by their television sets for almost five days. But our gracious Queen has not left us for long. She will return in 1959 to open the St. Lawrence Seaway and "take that chance to travel more widely across the country." So her farewell was not good-bye but only, in our other language, au revoir.

From the moment Elizabeth, Queen of Canada, stepped from the airliner that brought her in a dozen hours from London into the glory of a Canadian autumn afternoon, her people cheered her passage. They assembled in thousands at Uplands Airport where she was officially greeted by the Nation's Governor-General, Vincent Massey, and Prime Minister John Diefenbaker; at the wreath-laying ceremony at the National Memorial to Canada's war dead; at Christ Church Cathedral where she participated in a normal, simple Church of England service on Sunday morning; at the City Hall of Hull in Quebec; at the opening of Ottawa's new Queensway Road, part of the capital's beautification plan and of the Trans-Canada Highway-to-be, where she officiated with Premier Leslie Frost of the Province of Ontario; and along all designated streets, hoping for a glimpse, however fleeting, of her smiling face as she passed en route to other functions.



Her Majesty opens 23rd Canadian Parliament (top); visits Prime Minister's home (top left); friends (left); attends State Dinner with Governor-General Vincent Massey (right); leaves (lower left centre); admires Legion standards at National War Memorial ceremony (lower right)



A - WRITES NEW CHAPTER IN NATION'S HISTORY



In her intimate talk through the miraculous medium of television to her people in their homes on the second evening of her sojourn with us she emphasized a number of—to Canadians—important facts.

Her Majesty said: "I am going to the United States as head of the great Canadian Nation to pay a state visit to the head of our great neighbouring country. I shall be going in other capacities as well, but when you hear or read about events in Washington and other places I want you to reflect that it is the Queen of Canada and her husband who are concerned in them."

Referring to the Nation's tremendous growth in population and industrial and other adventurous developments since her 1951 visit, she was "pleased to see the way Canada's status has grown in the councils of the world."

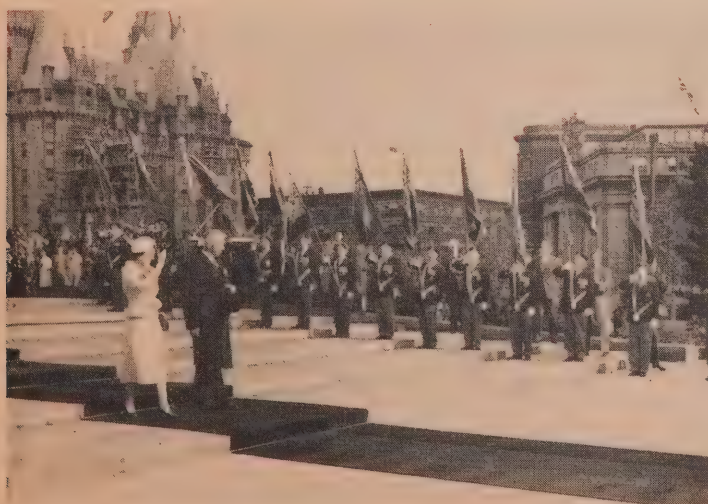
Monday, October 14th, 1957, Her Majesty's third day in Canada, will perhaps always be known hereafter as "The Queen's Day." Certainly it was a truly great and portentous day for the Nation's capital, Ottawa, and for the Nation. A day on which, radiantly, magnificently beautiful in her historic Coronation gown, with handsome, charming Prince Philip by her side, Her Majesty stepped graciously into the pages of Canada's history, lending a new dignity and regal splendour to a traditionally matter-of-fact ceremony, the opening of parliament—the 23rd Parliament of Canada but first to be opened by a reigning monarch.

The Speech from the Throne, read by Her Majesty, was significant of this portentous event. It brought home to her listening subjects the importance to them of the Crown in their national life.

(Continued on page 4)



welcomed at Government House (top right); dines with Prime Minister John Diefenbaker and
te after reading Speech from Throne (lower left); greets Lorenzo Robichaud, paraplegic veteran
at centre); receives Chief Justice Kerwin at Government Reception (lower right).



COMING EVENTS

The Department of Travel and Publicity announces Coming Events in Ontario for the first half of November as follows:

DATE	PLACE	EVENT
1- 2	Toronto	Engineering Alumni Association Convention—Royal York
1- 2	Windsor	Ontario Council for Childhood Education Convention
2	Huntsville	Muskoka Tourist Association Annual Meeting
2	Toronto	Canadian Power Squadrons Meeting—King Edward
2- 6	Windsor	Public School Trustees Association of Ontario Convention
3- 8	Toronto	Round Table on Man and Industry—School of Social Work, University of Toronto
4- 5	Toronto	Ontario Progressive-Conservative Association, Annual Meeting and Election of Officers—Royal York
5	Toronto	Packaging Association of Canada, Annual Banquet—Royal York
5- 7	Toronto	North American Union of Baptist Women Convention—Yorkminster Baptist Church
5- 7	Toronto	Ontario Federation of Agriculture Convention—King Edward
5- 7	Toronto	6th Canadian National Packaging Exposition—Automotive Bldg., Exhibition Park
6	Toronto	Packaging Association of Canada, Annual Meeting—Automotive Bldg., Exhibition Park
6- 7	Walkerton	Agricultural Fair and Exhibition
6- 8	Toronto	Central Ontario Women's Institutes Convention—Royal York
6- 8	Toronto	Civil Service Association of Ontario, Annual Meeting—Royal York
7- 9	Toronto	Ontario Association for Curriculum Development Convention—King Edward
7- 9	Windsor	Canadian Canvas Goods Manufacturers Association Convention
8-17	Toronto	Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada Exhibition—Royal Ontario Museum
10	Toronto	Sports Car Economy Rally
10-13	Toronto	Radio, Electronics & Television Manufacturers, Engineering Department Convention—King Edward
10-16	Toronto	American Hospital Association, Housekeeping Institute Convention—King Edward
11		Remembrance Day
11-12	Toronto	Canadian Tax Foundation Convention—Royal York
12-13	Toronto	Canadian Industrial Management Association Convention—King Edward
12-14	Toronto	Ontario Provincial Council of Women Convention—Royal York
14-16	Toronto	Canadian Cancer Society Convention—Royal York
15-23	Toronto	Royal Agricultural Winter Fair—Coliseum, Exhibition Park
15-Dec. 15	Toronto	Royal Canadian Academy of Arts Exhibition—Art Gallery of Toronto

Mines—

Prospectors Record 25,439 Claims During First Nine Months Of Year

ACCORDING TO FIGURES COMPILED by the Ontario Department of Mines, the total number of claims recorded in the first nine months of this year is 25,439, down by 14,634 from the total of 40,073 recorded during the same period in 1956. The September, 1957 recordings totalled 2,773 as compared with 2,803 for September, 1956.

The number of miners licences issued and renewed during the nine months period ending September 30, 1957, amounted to 8,913. This compares with 11,639 for the first nine months of 1956. In September, 1957, the total of new and renewed licences was 253 as compared with 323 in September, 1956.

Comparative figures of claims recorded for all the divisions are as follows:

	First Nine Months		For September	
	1956	1957	1956	1957
Fort Frances	887	332	70	2
Kenora	2,142	1,134	259	86
Larder Lake	1,664	1,488	73	84
Montreal River	1,691	1,167	193	87
Parry Sound	290	255	35	47
Eastern Ontario	3,381	1,651	264	91
Patricia & Kowkash	2,601	5,160	218	1,152
Porcupine	1,434	2,136	216	204
Port Arthur	6,860	3,452	436	323
Red Lake	2,103	891	145	36
Sault Ste. Marie	4,817	2,486	347	302
Sudbury	7,433	3,991	413	286
Temiskaming	4,770	1,296	134	73
Totals	40,073	25,439	2,803	2,773

Transport—

MORE WEIGHT CHECKS CARRIED BY DEPT. TO CURB EXCESS LOADING BY TRUCKERS

INCREASED efforts of the Transport Department to control the operations of commercial truck operators who violate weight limits and other provisions of the traffic law are reported by Transport Minister James N. Allan.

"In the six months since April 1, department patrol officers have inspected 135,233 vehicles, including 7,770 weight checks on portable scales now used by the inspectors. Convictions totalling 2,550 were registered of which 1,842, or 72 per cent., were for excess loads.

Trucks that are loaded beyond permitted limits are difficult to control and add to highway hazards and to the chance of accident," said Mr. Allan.

Mr. Allan pointed out that, while present over-all inspections have shown a relatively small share of the vehicles overloaded, some loads have exceeded permitted limits to the point where the department is concerned about damage to highways and the added costs of maintenance.

"I appreciate that the majority of truck operators accept their responsibilities as regards safety, vehicle maintenance and attention to weight limits and we appreciate such co-operation," said Mr. Allan. "We intend, however, to continue and extend our inspection programme to check and penalize the irresponsible minority group of truckers who fail to obey the regulations."

Highways—

MUNICIPAL ROAD NEEDS UNDER STUDY, SURVEY EXPECTED TO TAKE TWO YEARS

THE INK WAS HARDLY DRY on the massive report "A Plan For Ontario Highways," the title under which the findings of the Highway Needs Study were published recently, when the Department of Highways began a similar type of study of the engineering requirements of the streets and roads in the cities, towns, villages, counties and townships of Ontario.

The study may take up to two years to complete and will cover an examination of the present needs in such areas—as well as projecting these needs ahead for the next twenty years.

"The extensive demands faced by municipal roads and streets still remain insufficiently known," stated Highways Minister James N. Allan when announcing the study. "An appraisal of these demands will provide a long-needed guide to administration at all levels."

Department of Highways staff will co-ordinate and implement the survey with advice and assistance from local authorities all over the Province, who will be asked to provide road inventory information plus road and street traffic data.

Her Majesty Elizabeth II - Writes New Chapter

(Continued from page 3)

"I greet you as your Queen," she said. "Together, we constitute the Parliament of Canada."

"My ministers believe that a national development policy, carried out in co-operation with the Provinces and the Territories, is needed to enable the regions of Canada to share in developing the resources of this great nation. It is their intention to propose from time to time, programmes and projects to implement this policy."

In these two sentences, uttered during that hour of stately and rigid formality, the members of the Senate and the House of Commons heard their young Queen make Canadians more conscious than ever before of their democratic heritage and their partnership in the Commonwealth.

From the first thunderous demonstration that greeted her arrival to the even more cacophonous ovation accorded her at her departure there was no doubt but that her people were happy and proud to see their Queen again and immensely pleased to hear her say that she hopes to return more often, and bring her children "to see this wonderful, exhilarating country."

And the country responded with a display of ideal "Queen's Weather"—adding its own colourful, annual autumnal spectacle to the wonder of the pageant. And through a succession of sunny and warm, hazy Indian summer days, this sovereign person moved, sometimes smiling, sometimes grave as occasion demanded, capturing loyalty and affection every inch of the way, her beauty of person and personality inducing almost reverent admiration.

Perhaps Lord Byron had someone like Elizabeth II in mind when he wrote:

"She walks in beauty, like the night of cloudless climes and starry skies;
"And all that's best of dark and bright meet in her aspect and her eyes;
"Thus mellow'd to that tender light which heaven to gaudy day denies.

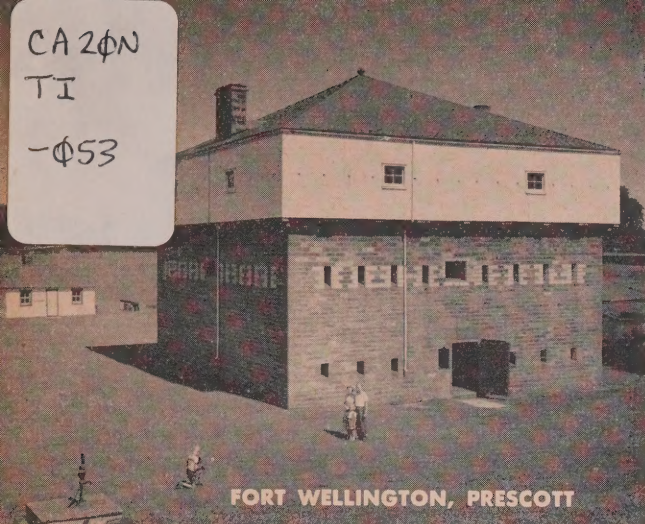
"And on that cheek and o'er that brow, so soft, so calm, yet eloquent,
"The smiles that win, the tints that glow, but tell of days of goodness spent,
"A mind at peace with all below, a heart whose love is innocent."

May she live in the hearts of the loyal forever!



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VOL. 8

TORONTO, DECEMBER 2, 1957

No. 18

TOURIST COURTS ASSOCIATION MEET—



—Photo by Travel and Publicity.

The annual convention of the Ontario Tourist Courts Association was held recently in Toronto for tourist court operators to review operations of 1957 and plan for 1958. Travel and Publicity Minister Bryan L. Cathcart was present at the annual banquet, and voiced his department's appreciation of the work done by the association to promote the tourist industry in Ontario. Photo taken on this occasion shows, from left to right: Mr. Norman Butler, 2nd Vice-President of OTCA; Mr. Cathcart; Mr. Grant Mayor, President of the Association; Mr. Herb Thiele, Managing Director; and Mr. Jack Hughes, 1st Vice-President.

\$7 Million Programme To Extend Power To 2,500 Farms

Ontario Hydro is planning to spend more than \$7,000,000 to provide free line extensions to Ontario farmers, Chairman James S. Duncan announces.

Present Hydro policy is to assume cost of installation of a line to any soundly established farm for the first one-third of a mile from Hydro's own lines. Under the new policy, the distance of free installation would be increased to two-thirds of a mile. Mr. Duncan estimates that approximately 2,500 farmers will benefit from the change.

The Hydro Chairman said this is done to make the comforts and material benefits of electricity available to as many Ontario residents as possible.

It is estimated that about 94 per cent. of Ontario's farmers now have electricity. If all those eligible take advantage of the present change in requirements there would be left only some 7,500 farms without electricity.

Transport—

Safe-Driving Week Observed Dec. 1-7, Maximum Effort Programme Scheduled Here

CANADA'S nation-wide road and street safety campaign for December will get strong support in Ontario. The newly-formed Safety Branch of the provincial Department of Transport has organized a maximum effort programme. This is now going into action in an all-out attempt to save lives, injuries and traffic tragedies during December, which is always one of the worst accident months of the year.

The Ontario programme includes organized support from provincial government departments, local-level support by Mayors, Reeves, Chiefs of Police, school principals, service clubs and other organizations in many centres. The Ontario Safety League and a number of other influential organizations are also supporting the programme strongly.

The December accident prevention programme begins with Safe-Driving Week, December 1 to 7, observed throughout Canada. Its purpose is to recruit all drivers to pay special attention to safe driving rules and habits.

For this special Safe-Driving Week, appeals will be made by the Governor-General, the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, Premier Frost and other premiers. The community safety programmes begin in hundreds of Canadian centres.

Walter Reynolds, O.B.E., Ontario's first Safety Director, appointed recently by the Hon. James N. Allan, Minister of Transport, heads up the Ontario safety organizational programme.

Formerly national director of the Canadian Red Cross disaster relief service and later general manager of the Ontario Safety League, Mr. Reynolds says that the December accident toll is "every year, worse than the average disaster which arouses so much public support and sympathy. We need public support and sympathetic co-operation from all drivers and walkers this December." He emphasizes the success of the Ontario and national safety programmes in December will depend "very much" on the community programmes and the active support of all citizens.

Record Of Purchase No Longer Required In Liquor Books

In order to simplify liquor buying procedures, the Liquor Control Board has discontinued entering the amount of liquor purchased in the permit books, and the present book will be replaced next March by a card similar to the present birth certificates issued by the Province.

The new permit card will sell for the same price as the book, one dollar.

When making a liquor purchase, one now has simply to make out a slip, sign one's name, and show the permit book. The purchase slip alone is kept by the Liquor Control Board as a check. The same will apply when the new permit cards are issued.

Penalties for loan of the card to another person will be the same as are provided at present for the loan of the permit book.

U.S. Car Entries For 10-Month Period Show 3.4% Increase

Motor vehicle traffic from the United States into Ontario during the first ten months of 1957 is ahead of last year's pace for the corresponding period by 46,993 car entries, or 3.4 per cent., Travel and Publicity Minister Bryan L. Cathcart announces.

Figures obtained from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics establish that a total of 1,438,870 cars had entered Ontario on Travellers' Vehicle Permits between January 1 and October 31 of this year, as compared with 1,391,877 between the two same dates in 1956.

For the month of October alone, there has been a drop in the number of TVP entries as compared with October of 1956, with only 85,308 cars being registered as against 92,269 last year, for a reduction of 7.5 per cent. This is in keeping with the national average which is down 7.3 per cent. for the month.

Winchester Village To Get Waterworks

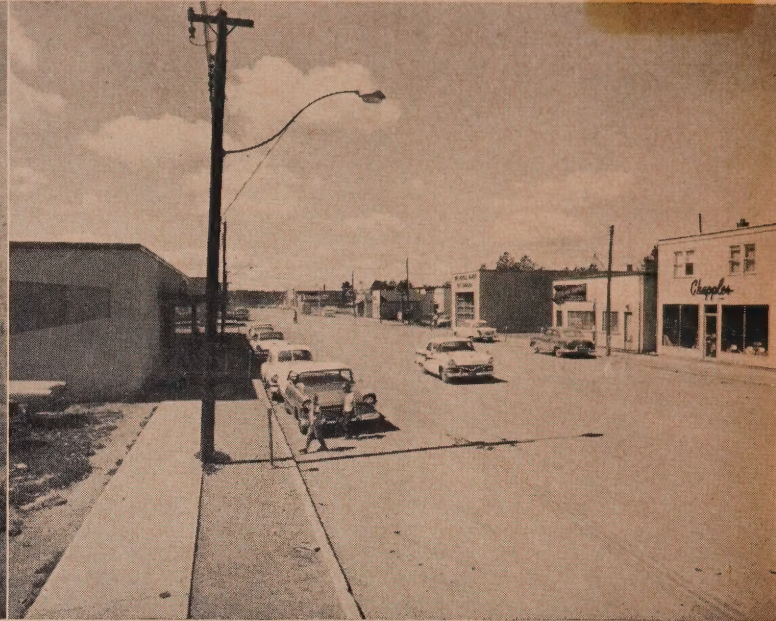
A water supply project for the village of Winchester, in Eastern Ontario, has been approved by the Ontario Water Resources Commission, Commission Chairman A. M. Snider announces. Cost has been estimated at close to \$250,000.

In making the announcement, Mr. Snider said test drilling would get under way immediately to locate an adequate ground supply of water. Once a source of supply has been found, tenders for construction of the system will be called. Mr. Snider said the Winchester project was most urgent in view of the fact that the existing water situation in the village creates a serious problem.

Atikokan . . . Heart Of Great Iron Mining Area And



Air view of Atikokan, population 6,100—C.N. Railway line and ore gathering yards top left.



O'Brien Street, Atikokan's rapidly expanding principal business thoroughfare.

Steep Rock And Caland Mines Influence Rapid Progress

A NEAT little booklet published by the Chamber of Commerce of the Town of Atikokan describes, in word and picture, the development of this important mining and outdoor recreational centre. Atikokan is about 140 miles west of the Lakehead cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, in Northwestern Ontario. The booklet is "meant to inform the business man, tourist and prospective resident of the facts concerning this expanding community."

Like Topsy in Uncle Tom's Cabin, the booklet says, Atikokan for long "just grew." But there is no indication today that the town has reached its full stature. "Atikokan will one day achieve city status," the booklet predicts.

The more recent, more rapid development of Atikokan and iron mining in the area, a strong factor in Ontario's growing economic strength, has pretty much coincided. The presence of hematite was known back in the 1870's. In fact, it has been suggested that the disappearance of Tom Rawn, "Father" of Atikokan, was the result of a fall into or cave-in of some remote shaft sunk by past-century miners.

Thomas L. Rawn arrived by canoe about the turn of the century. His various occupations included mining, sheep ranching and the building and operating of Atikokan's first hotel. His interest in mining remained paramount, however, and he staked many properties. He vanished in 1945 during a mid-summer prospecting tour.

On the heels of Tom Rawn came the C.N.R. and Atikokan became a railway divisional point. Because it was close to the northern boundary of Quetico Park—a 1,750 square mile wilderness recreational area kept so by the Ontario Government—Atikokan also became a popular outfitting centre for visiting anglers, canoe-trippers, wildlife photographers and, in the areas outside the Park, for big game hunters. By the late 1930's Atikokan's population had swelled to 300.

Then, in 1931, came Julian (Jules) G. Cross who, believing that the Mesabi Range of Minnesota crossed the Ontario border, prospected the Atikokan area thoroughly. While traversing Steep Rock Lake on the ice, his dip-needle indicated the presence of iron ore. Subsequent drilling, mostly through the ice during the winter, verified the presence of hematite in paying quantities.

For long Cross had trouble convincing moneyed backers of his discovery's worth—until he met James Errington, enterprising Long Lac gold mining executive. To Errington, Cross reputedly said: "There's no use thinking about it (mining the ore) unless we think in millions."

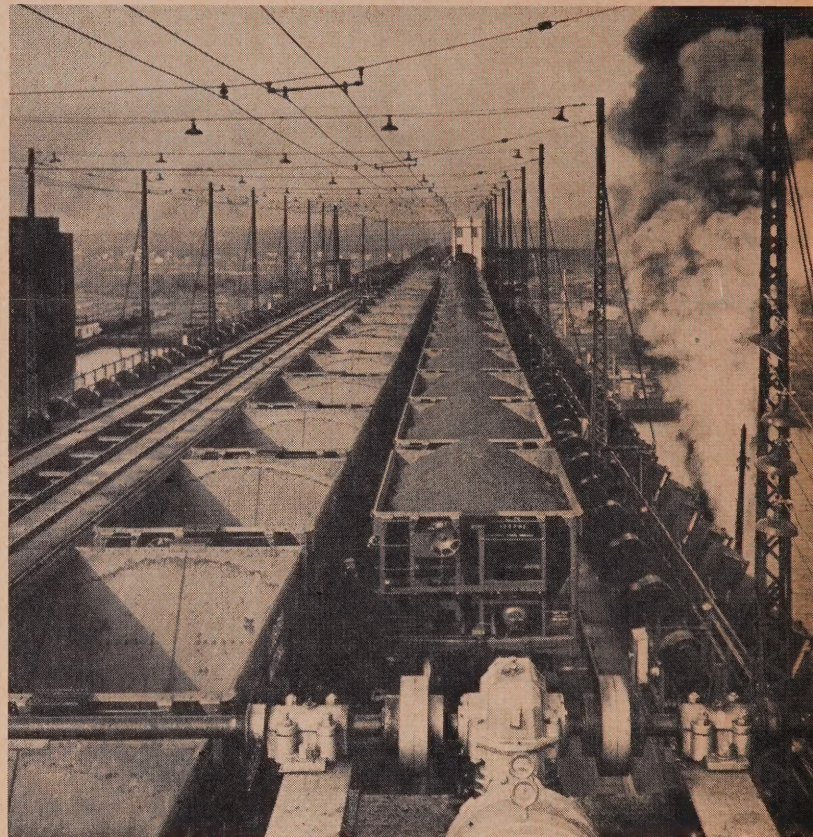
According to mineralogists, an ancient glacial age eroded the top of the orebodies, leaving some evidence of the presence of ore along the lake shores, but creating the physical difficulties that secreted for long the source of these high grade deposits.

Well, the ore was discovered, and the problem became one of how to get around the physical difficulties and mine it. The water surface of Steep Rock Lake was about seven square miles in extent with depths ranging from 140 feet to 300 feet, and the Seine River kept the basin well filled. There was a mud bottom, 100 to 300 feet deep. Under that was the iron ore.

In the spring of 1937, a drilling programme plotted the Errington and Hogarth orebodies. Other deposits, too, were located for future reference. Prospects looked very bright. Millions of gallons of water were pumped from the lake. Then came the setback. The job of lowering the water proved too great for the equipment employed. Development was therefore abandoned, in 1940.

But eventually optimism and tenacity won out. The company was reorganized and Steep Rock Lake was drained, the Seine River diverted through the West Arm, and two dams were erected to separate the West Arm from the rest of the lake. In December, 1943, six months after the 14 pumps started working, the water had been lowered sufficiently to commence dredging the clay overburden in the Errington pit. In 1944, the patience and fortitude of Cross and Errington was rewarded; the first pay load of iron ore was brought up from the bottom of Steep Rock Lake.

Open pit operations continued in the Errington workings from 1944 to 1953, during which time more than 10 million tons of high grade iron ore were mined from the lake bottoms. Plans were formulated, meanwhile, to mine the underground extensions of the Errington deposits when the lake bottom ore became exhausted; the opening of the large orebody in the Hogarth pit was also planned and development started.



Line up of dump cars at Port Arthur ore docks from which more than 3 million tons of iron ore were shipped during the 1956 navigation season.

To remove the 50 million cubic yards of silt overlaying the Hogarth orebody, two large "cutter" dredges were put into operation and open pit mining commenced in 1953. About 2 million tons a year will have been mined from this site by 1963. Underground development of the Errington orebody was started in 1951 and a mine plant was built. Altogether, more than 13 million tons of iron ore have been produced from Steep Rock Mines to date.

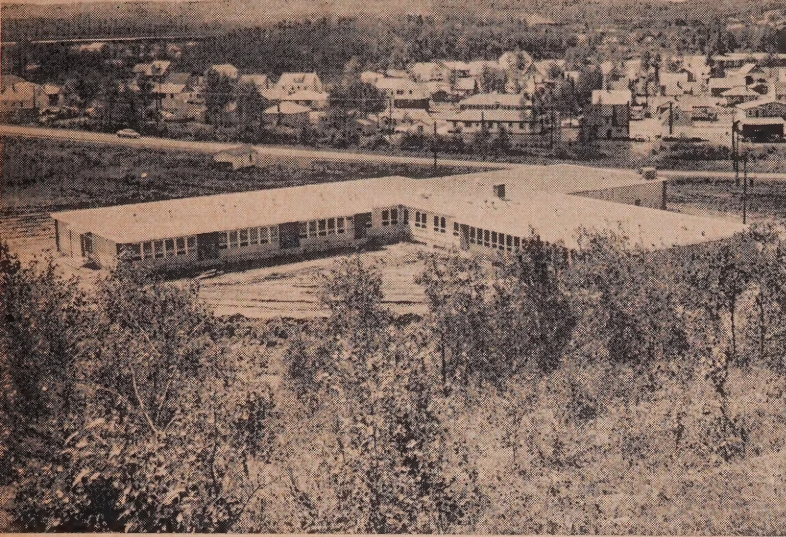
Incidentally, the orebodies present in Steep Rock Lake are steeply tilted deposits of high grade hematite, the ultimate depth of which has not been probed. Estimates indicate, however, that these deposits will yield present production tonnage for a century.

Record ore shipments of iron ore left Atikokan station in 1956. A small tonnage went to mills in the Canadian west but the greatest proportion went to American mills and mills in eastern Canada via Port Arthur.

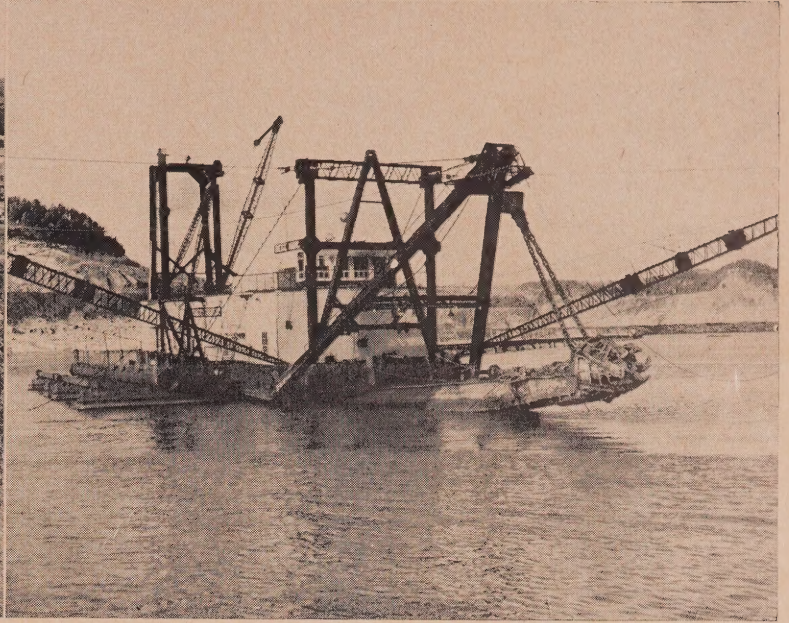
About halfway between the Lakehead cities of Port Arthur and Fort William a connecting highway, Memorial Avenue, passes under a long overhead railway ramp that starts a mile back from the harbour front and rises to a height of 83 feet at the ore dock. The special dump cars carrying iron ore from Steep Rock Mines are pushed up this ramp, the ore is dumped into the storage pockets and loaded into the hulls of the great ore boats.

Built in 1945, the huge ore docks stock 30,000 tons of iron ore in the 100 separate pockets, normally sufficient to load three big ore boats, but at least one huge ship will take more than 20,000 tons in a single load.

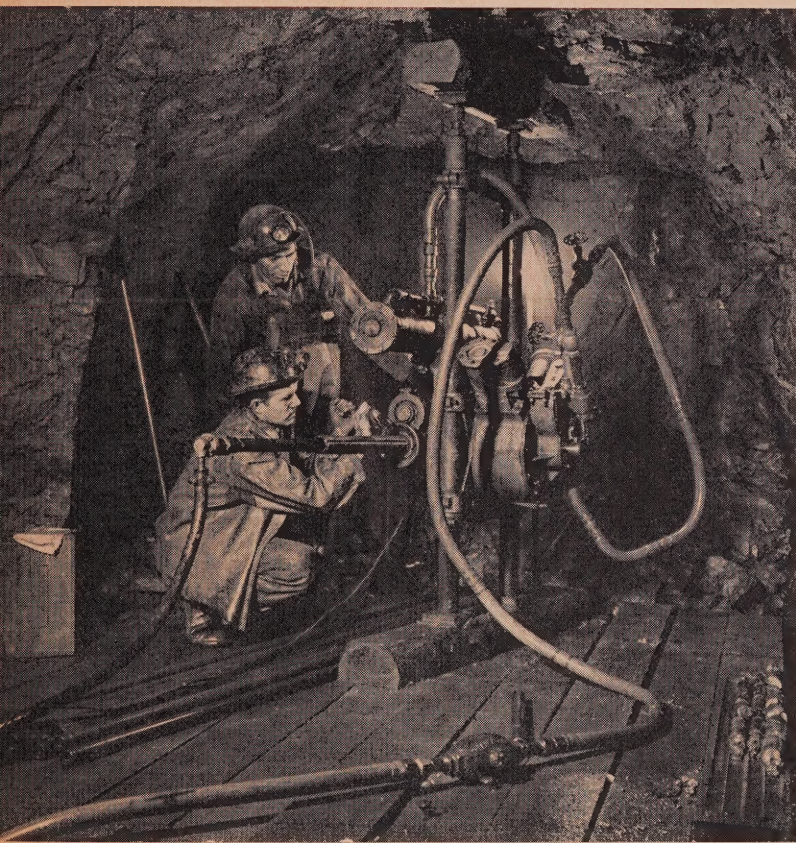
Wilderness Paradise ... Is Headed For City Status



Atikokan High School, opened 1957, has gymnasium and 12 class rooms.



"Ladder" mounted at bow of dredge supports suction pipe, cutter drive and cutter. Paint-mixer vacuum-pump action of cutter digs into clay overburden, mixes in water, forms "slurry", which is sucked into pipeline and discharged five miles away in catch basin.



Drillers follow iron ore underground in Errington Pit, Steep Rock Mines, Atikokan.

During the 1956 navigation season, from April 18th when the first ore boat was loaded until November 21st when the last ore-cargo vessel sailed, an all-time record of 3,314,148 tons—50,513 carloads—of iron ore from Steep Rock Mines at Atikokan were shipped, exceeding the previous 1955 record by more than a million tons.

Future developments at Steep Rock Lake include full-scale mining operations by 1958 in the un-named "G" pit where an orebody a mile long lies between the Hogarth and Errington workings. Two large dredges must first clear more than 50 million yards of silt.

A large "C" body has been leased to Inland Steel of Chicago. This company has formed a Canadian subsidiary, Caland (CANada-inLAND) Ore, now busily engaged in removing 180 million cubic yards of silt from the lake bottom.

The "C" orebody is overlaid by 100 feet of water and a 300-foot deep clay overburden. Two large hydraulic or "cutter" dredges, now operating in Falls Bay, will pump out the area and remove the silt. The combination paint-mixer, vacuum-pump nose of the cutter stirs up the clay, mixes in water, and churns the mess into a "slurry". The slurry is pumped through two parallel lines of 36-inch pipe a mile long to a four-mile long 42-inch overland pipeline and into a 16 square mile settling basin. The electric motors used in the dredging and pumping operation require as much power as a residential city of 60,000.

Stimulated by the personnel requirements of the iron mines in its vicinity—Steep Rock's payroll alone amounts to \$5 millions annually—Atikokan's population has increased to 6,100, a gain of 5,800 since the 1930's, a gain of 3,100 in the past three years. Now the Canadian National Railway provides a six-day-a-week service east and west and on new Highway 120 a bus service operates four days a week to Fort William and Port Arthur.

Atikokan has electricity, dial-telephones, an airport, TV reception from several Canadian and U.S. cities, a big new post office, three hotels, department stores, food and clothing shops, bakeries, milk delivery, garage and service stations, a weekly newspaper, lumber yard, building materials and fuel oil suppliers, taxis, two theatres, a curling club, badminton club, bowling alleys, community swimming pool, citizens' band, little theatre group, an extremely alive Chamber of Commerce, and a very active summer and winter recreational programme, particularly slanted to youth.

A quick glance at the programme of the Recreation and Parks Committee reveals the strong interest Atikokan citizens take in quality recreational pursuits, including arts and crafts, choral work, metal etching, copper tooling, photography, chess. Further, they seem to emphatically prefer participating activities to spectator sports—dancing, swimming and life-saving, skiing, etc.—even hockey, badminton and broomball are organized for maximum participation—no one is turned away because he or she is not a "star". The aim of the parks division of the committee is to progressively beautify certain areas and prepare others for playgrounds.

Atikokan achieved township status in 1954; during the preceding seven years it had been an Improvement District administered by a three-member board appointed by the Province. Now it is governed by a township council composed of a Reeve and four Councillors elected annually. Police protection is provided by the Ontario Provincial Police but fire-fighting is the responsibility of a trained volunteer fire-brigade equipped with modern apparatus.

Atikokan has eight churches of various denominations, three public schools, a separate school, and a fine new high school. The Hogarth Memorial Library has a full-time librarian. The Atikokan General Hospital, with 30 beds and modern surgical, X-ray, obstetrical and other facilities, is equal to any other of its size in Northwestern Ontario. Four doctors and an efficient staff are available at all times.

One reason for Atikokan has always been its position at the northeast corner of Quetico Provincial Park and proximity to a vast hunting and fishing wilderness north, east and west. Scenery along the highway and throughout the area is unsurpassed—the peculiar contours and multiplicity of lakes and streams encountered owe their origin to the ice ages. About half way between Fort William and Atikokan the waters flow west, bound for Lake of the Woods, Lake Winnipeg and Hudson Bay.

Lakes with sandy beaches surround Atikokan; they abound with trout, wall-eyes and Great Northern pike. An increasing number of tourist outfitters camps on the lakes provide excellent accommodation, meals, boats, outboard motors, guides and supplies. Roadside camping parks, spotted along Highway 120 have fireplaces, firewood, benches and tables, toilets, drinking water and garbage disposal units.

Completion of Highway 120 to Fort Frances, 90 miles west, will bring two-way traffic to Atikokan, and give U.S. vacationists a "circle tour" from points south of the border through Duluth, Pigeon River, the Lakehead cities, Atikokan, Fort Frances and International Falls—or vice-versa—and boost the town's budding tourist trade into a large dollar industry.

Altogether, the combining economic factors of iron mining, logging, possible industrial development and tourism appear to very definitely presage the emergence of Atikokan from the chrysalis of township status to that of a substantial city. In the 12 by 18 mile township area there is plenty of room for industrial and residential expansion in spite of the business blocks and other structures erected within the past few years to service, educate and employ Atikokan's citizens, and the roomy subdivisions where medium-priced to elaborate homes on sizable lots house the mine-workers, executives and townspeople, and their children.



The purpose of this publication is to advise the people of Ontario of the services which their Government renders. Such services are effective in the degree to which they are known and used. The contents are for immediate republication. When change of address is requested, the address as printed on a copy of the publication should be enclosed. Communications with regard to the publication should be addressed to The Director, Division of Publicity, Issued by the Division of Publicity, Dept. of Travel and Publicity, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

WATER RESOURCES COMMISSION—



—Photo by Water Resources Commission.

Another step towards completion of the Ontario Water Resources Commission's water supply project at Bancroft occurred recently when the intake was made ready for operation by removal of the two-inch valving arrangement and the composition rubber seal. The operation was undertaken in freezing weather by two engineers from R. K. Kilborn & Associates, Ltd., Ben Davis and Bob Curtis, engineers by profession but skin divers by hobby. They are shown, in picture at left, beside a raft above the intake which is 22 feet below the surface and 700 feet from shore; engineer Davis is in the foreground. In the other picture, Curtis, who has been resident engineer on the job, is shown just after he had surfaced and had tossed his wrench and the removed valve into the boat.

COMING EVENTS

The Department of Travel and Publicity announces Coming Events in Ontario for the month of December and the first half of January as follows:

DATE	PLACE	EVENT
December		
Wk. of		
Dec. 1	Windsor	Windsor Curling Club Bonspiel
1- 7	—	National Safe-Driving Week
2- 3	Toronto	United Co-Operatives of Ontario Convention —Royal York
3- 4	Hamilton	"Christmas in Song" (Exhibition of Christmas Arrangements and Decorations) —Art Gallery of Hamilton
4	Toronto	Ontario Retail Feed Dealers Association Meeting—King Edward
4- 5	Toronto	Ontario Milk Distributors Association Convention—Royal York
4- 5	Toronto	Ontario Retail Farm Equipment Dealers Association Convention—Westbury Hotel
5	Toronto	Greater Toronto Motel Association Meeting —Seaway Hotel
5	Toronto	Industrial Education Institute Meeting —King Edward
5- 6	Toronto	Ontario Creamery Men's Association Convention—Royal York
5- 7	Toronto	Conference on Christian Curriculum Develop- ment, English Catholic Teachers' Association —King Edward
7	Oakville	Santa Claus Parade
9-10	Toronto	Canadian Public Health Association, Laboratory Section Convention—King Edward
9-10	Toronto	Ontario Food Processors Association Convention —Royal York
25	—	Christmas Day
26	—	Boxing Day
26-28	Toronto	Ontario Public School Men Teachers Federation Convention—King Edward
26-28	Toronto	Ontario Secondary School Teachers Federation Convention—Royal York
26-31	Belleville	37th Session of Ontario Older Boys' Parliament
January		
1	—	New Year's Day
6	Orillia	Twelfth Night Ceremony and Programme
11-Feb. 16	Toronto	The Georgian Show (Exhibition of British Painting in the 18th Century)—Art Gallery of Toronto
14-16	Toronto	National House Builders Association Convention —King Edward
14-March 10	Toronto	"English Silver" Exhibition—Royal Ontario Museum

Historic Sites Board—

60 Historic Sites Marked In Past Year, See Greater Interest In Province's Past

THE year coming to a close saw a determined effort by the Archaeological and Historic Sites Board of Ontario to stimulate interest in the Province's historic past. The programme centred mainly on the erection of plaques commemorating persons, events and buildings of historic importance.

This Board functions under the jurisdiction of the Department of Travel and Publicity. The nine private citizens who compose its membership are all noted for their interest and participation in some phase of historical development in Ontario and are dedicating a portion of their own time to the service of the public. Apart from engaging in a programme of erecting suitable markers at historic sites, the Board also assumes the protection of archaeological sites and publishes pamphlets and folders dealing with the Province's history.

The first plaque, erected under authority of the Board, was unveiled on September 26, 1956, at Port Carling, by Premier Leslie M. Frost. Since then, the Board has erected 60 plaques and intends to sustain, and increase if possible, its efforts in this regard.

The sites chosen for marking during the past year have been extremely varied in type and, for each one marked, many others have been investigated and discarded or set aside for the time being. The Board cannot hope to mark every early church, mill, or prominent residence in the Province. It attempts to pick those with some unusual interest or association. The age of a structure is not, in itself, the final criterion, although it certainly has a bearing on the choice.

The composition of the inscriptions on the plaques necessitates a great deal of research and care. Points of detail are frequently difficult to unearth and local legend or tradition is often misleading. Conflicting descriptions of the same event make evaluation difficult; quite often too, newly discovered historical evidence has a disconcerting habit of disproving hitherto accepted sources. The Board by no means claims infallibility in all its inscriptions. It feels, however, that the extensive research that has gone into their preparation will add greatly to the public's knowledge of, and interest in, the history of Ontario.

Members of the Board also point out that the plaques are not an end in themselves. Rather, they serve as a stimulant to encourage further research at the local level. The 90 words or so of an inscription cannot give much historical detail, but the presence of a plaque reminds the passer-by that something of significance occurred there, and may provide the incentive to conduct more extensive study into the matter.

Apart from arousing interest among Ontario's people in the history of the Province, historic sites properly marked are a very important attraction to tourists, and it is felt that many of the places commemorated during the past year will benefit in this respect. This benefit is not confined to specific existing structures but can embrace a whole district once its history is known and publicized. The story of its important events and great men is as significant as its remaining forts or mills.

The Board has provided an attractive blue and gold design for its plaques. It has also encouraged interest in local history by having the local municipal councils, historical societies and civic organizations participate in the official unveilings. Response to the programme has been very encouraging, and newspaper and other media of public information have proved most co-operative.